

THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIX.
NUMBER 1.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1882.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1882.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

THE CRY AGAINST the Emigration Bill as we said last week, reached England, but it is being differently interpreted by different organs. The *St. James's Gazette* says:

At the eleventh hour the native press started a cry that a new Slave Law was being devised. True, the condition of the coolie on the tea-plantation is infinitely better than that of the ryot or labourers on the Bengali zemindar's estate; but the Assam tea-planters are, unfortunately, Englishmen, and it seemed intolerable that there should be special legislation to help them in their enterprise. However, the Bill passed, and, as Lord Lytton is not Viceroy, the *Daily News* has nothing to say against it.

We do not care what the London *Daily News* may or may not say against the Act. But we do protest against the insinuation of the writer in the *St. James's Gazette*. We cried out against the Bill not from a feeling of race-antagonism but for the sake of the poor and the dumb. The late circular of the Government of India on the Act fully justifies our criticisms.

WE OBSERVE that the Bombay Government has censured Mr. Cooper, the Chief Magistrate of Bombay, for his lenient sentence in the Brownlow case. The reader will remember that Mr. Brownlow, second officer of an Indian Marine vessel, was fined Rs 500 in November last for wounding a native sailor by throwing a knife at him as one of simple hurt. The Bombay Government is of opinion that the Magistrate should have committed the case to the Sessions for trial as one of causing grievous hurt.

A PROJECT for erecting a Town Hall is under discussion at Madras. A site has been promised by Government, and Rs 1,23,000 has been subscribed towards the cost of construction, the Maharaja of Vizianagram alone giving Rs. 10,000. The young Maharaja is treading in the foot-steps of his lamented father.

THE DRIVER of the mail-train which lately ran into a goods-train on the East India Railway near Shekhabad, has been committed for trial at the Sessions, charged with doing a rash and negligent act. It appears he was warned before leaving the last station that a goods-train was in front. There was a fog which prevented his seeing the train in front till he was within a few feet of it.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE has the following:

It is impossible to conceive how the cause of Christianity in India can be advanced, or what moral or religious benefit can result to any one, from certain recent actions of well-meaning, but perhaps over-zealous and certainly injudicious, persons engaged in missionary work. It is not long since very just complaints were made in Calcutta of placards being posted about the streets, abusing the Hindoo Religion. More recently we have had a good deal of declamation and a considerable amount of abuse of certain persons and their professions from Mr. Joseph Cook and his supporters, resulting in an unseemly controversy, and in such unedifying scenes as occurred at the Poona meeting the other day, when a reverend gentleman some what needlessly quoted the saying about casting pearls before the swine, to the annoyance of more than the native members of his audience. And now it is reported from Allahabad that during the recent great religious gathering of natives there, some missionaries, in their misguided enthusiasm, set up a stall in the fair for the sale of books attacking native religions, and even "palmed off the books on unwary purchasers who believed them orthodox Indian books."

Fanaticism has neither eyes to see nor ears to hear.

MAJOR BARING is to be congratulated upon in his happy idea of stimulating native enterprise. A Tramway between Delhi and Rohtak is proposed at a cost of three lakhs of rupees. The company consists entirely of Native capitalists. The tramway will be connected with the Rajputana State Railway, and will afford a much needed means of drawing off the produce of the rich districts of Gohana and Sampla, which are now almost isolated for want of sufficient communication with the great markets.

WHILE THE Bengal Government has taken away the Assistant Secretaryship from the educated natives the Bombay Government has appointed a native to that post at Bombay. It is stated that Mr. Jehangirsha Eruchsha Cohiyhar has been appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments of the Secretariat on a salary of Rs. 500 a month. He acted sometime ago as Reporter on the Native Press.

TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT of the *France* says that the Emperor William has decided to proclaim the Crown Prince the Regent of the Empire. This, it is stated, he will do on March 22, when the Emperor will be eighty-five, and the two Chambers of the Landtag, united in a single assembly, will receive the Prince's oath to the Constitution. The Emperor will remain at the head of the Empire, with Prince Bismarck as Chancellor. The Prince, according to this rumour, will by degrees surround himself with a Prussian Ministry of his own selection Prince Bismarck being exclusive Chancellor of the Empire and no longer Premier. Prince Bismarck will thus simply continue to direct the foreign policy of Germany.

A MR. THEOPHILUS Desmier has filed a suit in the High Court against Mr. Nathaniel Spence, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, to recover the sum of Rs. 10,000 as damages for alleged wrongful dismissal from the office of bailiff of that court. This is a novel case. A few such cases, if successful, will teach zubburdust heads of offices a wholesome sense of duty.

IT IS STATED THAT Mr. Dawday, the conservative candidate for the North Riding, had besides the support of his own party, that of several large Whig landowners, who are understood to have largely subscribed to the expenses of the contest. The *Times* of January 11, says:—"Lord Ripon, Viceroy of India, has telegraphed his approval of Mr. Rowlandson's candidature and has promised £1,000 towards his expenses."

THE OXFORD BODEN Professor of Sanscrit, Professor Monier Williams, C.I.E., lately delivered a lecture on the Castes and Trades of India. Among other things he said.

Caste was a strong conservative force. It was a form of league which had done much good in early times, and might be still utilised, but only as a servant, not as a master. The Irish Land League had not invented "Boycotting." India had furnished examples of "Boycotters" and "Boycotteds" for many centuries. When the lecturer was in India a cloth merchant of Ahmedabad had committed a heinous caste crime by marrying a widow, and was thereupon "Boycotted." No one would buy from him, or sell to him, or live with him, and none of his debtors would pay him their debts. He could not sue them, for no one would give evidence. As in the Irish Land League, the members of an Indian caste had no individual liberty of action; they were forced to subordinate the laws of the State to the mandates of those who presided over their own organisation. Progress was arrested, energy paralysed, manly independence crushed, public opinion stifled, liberty destroyed. It was true that the antagonism of caste had helped us to govern India. Our wisest plan would be to defeat its evil action by corrective influences; to counteract its false teaching by imparting true ideas of liberty, true principles of political economy, justice and morality; and by helping the masses to ameliorate their own condition.

The Indian caste is a social police.

IT IS STATED THAT Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster General, will shortly have under consideration two schemes for rendering more efficient the important branch of the Civil Service which is under his control. The one is to render it compulsory that all the officers of the Post office, with the exception of the Postmaster-General, and the Financial Secretary shall be chosen from the ranks of the service. The other is a "self-denying ordinance" to prevent two members of the same family from holding office in the same postal department.

WE CONGRATULATE the *Indian Tribune* on the completion of its first year. It deserves and ought to command success.

THE BICYCLE is doomed. The monocyte seems to be the newest fashion. A man upon a monocyte goes faster, goes easier, works less and swears less than the occupant of any other vehicle known to creation. There are wheels within the wheels of the monocyte, but they don't count, and the monocyte does not easily get out of order. So they say in America. There is only one thing more to be done. Some inventor must find out how to go with no wheels.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

WE ARE informed by the Press Commissioner that Mr. C. H. R. Browning is nominated as representa-

tive of the Central Provinces in the Education Commission.

TELEGRAM from Lord Dufferin dated Pera 4th February says: Quarantine restriction on arrivals from Aden, Bombay and India in general have been removed.—*Press Commissioner's Office*.

THE PIONEER says that France appears to be making great efforts to increase her influence in Siam: among the projects put forward under French auspices are a ship canal through the Isthmus of Kra and a line of telegraph from Saigon to Bangkok.

WHEN THE PRINCE, the son of the Prince of Wales, arrived in Kandy the other day, the loyal planters of the neighbourhood unhorsed the carriage, and drew it themselves from the Railway Station to the Governor's residence. So there is loyalty in Ceylon.

SOME excitement is again reported among the Bhils. This time the scene is not, as during last summer in the territories of the Maharana of Udaipore, but in those of the neighbouring State of Jodhpore. Lieutenant Colonel Powlett, the local political officer, has gone to enquire into the matter on the spot.

WE OBSERVE that the Chief Court at the Panjab has directed, on appeal, the acquittal of all the prisoners (except one) who were convicted by the Magistrate of the Labor District in connexion with the Fort Treasury robbery. The excepted prisoner is a man who confessed his guilt in the Magistrate's court.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from a correspondent a copy of an address presented by the native community of Dibrugarh to Dr. F. B. White M.D. Civil Surgeon of Lakhimpore, and Director of the Assam Railway and Trading Company. Dr. White is highly spoken of and thanked for his kindness to the people of the district.

THE PERSONAL ESTATE of the late Mr. Andrew Jardine, of Lawrick Castle, Perthshire and Corrie, Dumfriesshire, has been sworn by one of his executors under the sum of £1,371,000. Mr. Jardine was a partner of the firm of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., China merchants, London.

THURSDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

REFERRING TO OUR late notice of the complaint of Head-Masters of aided-schools in the Mofussil a correspondent signing himself "a Graduate Teacher" observes:

Since you are taking some interest in the cause of the graduates and the aided-schools permit me to offer some remarks in the same connection. There are about 200 Higher Class grant-in-aid schools in Bengal the Head-masters of which draw salaries ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month. To graduates leaving college and having nothing immediately before them these appointments serve as an introduction to life. With most these teacherships are a make-shift. They continue to hold them only so long as they have nothing better to do. As a rule they do their work in the most perfunctory manner, never taking any interest in their duties. This accounts for many of the grant-in-aid schools not showing such results as they are capable of doing. It is true the Government does not recognize service in the grant-in-aid schools, hence Head-masters of these schools seeking appointments in Government schools are asked to begin at the bottom. The loss to Government on account of these grant-in-aid schools is on the average about Rs. 600 per annum and this money may be said to be thrown away. The remedy for the existing order of things appear to me to be this. Head-masters of grant-in-aid schools should be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction who must treat them like other teachers in Government schools and include them among officers of the Subordinate Educational Service—or the Director may depute teachers from Government schools to work in the grant-in-aid schools who will be treated as regards pay and pension like Deputy Collectors employed in wards' estates.

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gossain Durgapur correspondent:—

The Nuddee Fever Commission arrived at Alundangah on the 24th January last and visited places in its vicinity for three days. Dr. Lidderdale afterwards went towards Porsadah and his co-adjutors Messrs Weekes and Paul with Babu Dwarkynath Sircar, the District Engineer of Nuddee, came to our place. Mr. Paul inspected Kandour the abandoned bed of the Kumar and had talk with some residents regarding the causes of the epidemic. They next halted at the private residence of Babu Syamachurn Chatterjee, B.A., M.B., a medical practitioner of great repute, and had talk with him and the writer on the subject. The causes, which the Doctor and the writer mentioned accounting for the origin of the epidemic, were the blocking up of the Kumar, polluting its stagnant water by throwing carcasses and carrion into it and making it the receptacle of filth and rubbish, obstruction of drainage caused by the H&sa Gossalu-

Durgapur Road, dense jungle and similar other insanitary conditions. It was stated that the Commission after their return from Kushtea should be favored with a detailed report from Dr. Chatterjee. The party then broke up and went to Poradah whence Dr. Lidderdale will proceed to Kushtea.

My agitation in the *Patriot* has not been fruitless of result. Rs. 3,000 has this year been sanctioned as the Kushtea allotment for the repairs of the roads in that Sub-division. I regret to mention that Babu Ramgopal Shaw the leading member of the Amlab Shaw family is dead. His death is to be regretted much as he was the only man who could conciliate his ryots and keep them in order, who now shows signs of recusancy.

AN ADVANCED Bengali resident in Oudh writes:

I observe that many young native ladies are receiving high English education, some have passed the Entrance Examination and some the F.A., and if I am not mistaken some among the latter are going up to the B.A. Examination. The question is, apart from the benefit of education which these ladies receive, of what use will they be in the business of life? The only work in which they can be usefully employed is teaching, but the demand for candidates in the Female Normal Schools is just in proportion to the demand for female teachers and we have perhaps enough of female teachers. Cannot these ladies be utilized as female Doctors? The benighted land of Madras is far in advance of us in this respect. Why not open a class in the Calcutta Medical College for the Medical education of native ladies just as they have a midwifery class? Bearing in mind how our zenana ladies are to be treated by male Doctors, female doctors will not only relieve a numerous class of female sufferers who have in many cases preferred death to exposure but will themselves derive immense pecuniary benefit. This question is worthy of consideration.

OUR READERS will remember the complaint of L. E. regarding the employment of Assistant Engineer as overseers on Rs. 100 published in one of our late issues. Another correspondent thus writes to us on the same subject:

L. E. ought to be thankful to Sir Ashley Eden for providing for Assistant Engineers by giving them employment at starting on Rs. 100 a month. He should remember that there are in the Department more Assistant Engineers than the sanctioned number. He should also remember the Government of India Resolution which rules that the excess number must retire on pain of being compelled to do so. He ought to consider that his fellow engineers are thrice blessed in being allowed to remain. The excess number obtains in all the Governments and so long as no reduction takes place the proposition of appointing clerks of works must be held in abeyance. The passed students of the Sibpore College owe a debt of endless gratitude to the Lieutenant-Governor for employing them at once as 1st grade overseers instead of apprentices. In their capacity of overseers they will learn business better than as Apprentices-Engineers. The only point in which Government has not considered is the condition of the Upper Subordinate establishment. The pay they draw is at the rate obtaining in the primitive period when the cost of living was one-fourth of the present time. They used to be gossiped before, that honor is now denied them, perhaps to shut from public view the jobberies which are now perpetrated.

A CORRESPONDENT draws the attention of the District Road Cess Committee of Hooghly to what he considers a crying grievance. There is no road or communication of any kind, says he, leading westward after one crosses the Damoodar between Thalen and Shanuggar, say to Khanacool and places in its neighbourhood, and yet there are many populous villages on the way, not to mention Khanacool, which itself is an important place. In the dry season the fields are dry and somehow passage could be made, but woe betide the man, who has to wade through jallas during the rains! Can't a passable road from Thalen to Khanacool via Jhingrah be made by the Road Cess Committee?

FRIDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT, while giving credit to Babu Rajender Coomar Bose, Munsiff of Ranghat, for ability and high character, demurs to his mode of examining witnesses, upon whom our correspondent thinks the Munsiff is sometimes hard. There may be witnesses and witnesses, and a judicial officer is bound to elicit not only the truth, but the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of a batch of papers from the Bengal Office relating to the results of an enquiry made with reference to the complaint of some ryots of the district of Midnapore of oppressions and exactions on the part of canal officers. The petitions were referred to the Collector and the Superintending Engineer for enquiry, who reported that the real ground of their complaint was that the proceeds of their crops were last year sensibly less than the five or six preceding years, whilst the same water-rates were charged, notwithstanding a fairly abundant rainfall. As to the mode of collection by certificate procedure there was no choice but to have recourse to law for the collection of rates when voluntary payment was not made, but yet the procedure was worked in the most lenient way. The orders of Government on the report are that the water-rates should be remitted where crops have suffered from inundation or have been destroyed by the flood, which breached the Cossye embankments, but in other cases the water-rates due must, if the ryots will not otherwise pay, be collected by process of law.

WE HAVE received a further communication from our Gossain Durgapur Correspondent relative to the proceedings of the Nuddea Fever Commission:

"From Kushtea the Commission proceeded with the sub-divisional officer of Kushtea to Bhadallah Police Station and thence to Allampur where they inspected the water of a tank used for drinking. This water contained foetid matter, and the Commission expressed their opinion that it ought to be cleaned by the people. From Allampur they proceeded to Kaburhaut where there was a khal which is blocked up and the people of which use the water of a tank excavated at the expense of a Mahomedan resident. This khal the Commission said should be kept open. From Kaburhaut they returned to Choadanga where they received Dr. Chatterjee's report. The Commission expressed their satisfaction with the report and desired to have further information on the subject. Dr. Chatterjee urged the opening of the Pangsai, and on this point the Commission remarked that the work was a difficult one and the water which passes through it in this season is owing to the attention of the Engineer in charge of the Nuddea Rivers, and they all deprecated throwing of corpses into the river. As regards the Pangsai the Commission seem to have been misinformed. The Irrigation Department blocks up the source of supply to the river by diverting the course to other channels. A declaration supported by the Pundits is about to be presented to the Commission regarding the impropriety of throwing dead bodies into the river and the shasters condemn the practice.

THE AMIR is said to have ordered collection of ten lakhs balance revenue of current year in Kandahar. Orders are said to have been received for disarming and disbandment at Kandahar of an Andari Ghilzai Regiment 1,000, strong and two regiments ordered from Kabul for the purpose, the reason being the arrest of Ghilzai Khan in Kabul.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

AT A MEETING of members of the medical profession held at Allahabad on the 2nd instant, under the presidency of the Surgeon-General Hendley, it was resolved on the proposition of Dr. Watts, seconded by Dr. Shidley Dankin, "that an endeavour be made to establish a branch of the British Medical Association in the North-West Provinces and Oudh." We should wish every success to the attempt, but where is the branch to be established? If we understood the wording of the resolution rightly there is already a British Medical Association in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and a branch also cannot be required there, and where is this British Medical Association located in the North-West? Is it possible that the Association exists in Great Britain and the branch to be in the North-West Provinces and Oudh? But the resolution does not mean it. Will the *Weekist* of the *Saturday Evening Englishman*, who so delights in carping at the bad grammar of Bengali school-boys, favour us with a reply to our queries?

SATURDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

IT IS BELIEVED, so says the *Pioneer*, that Mr. Whitley Stokes, on his return home, will be appointed Curator of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the salary of which post is about £1,200 a year.

THE SAME JOURNAL hears that when the last mail left, Sir Arthur Hobhouse was still most talked of as the probable successor to Sir Erskine Perry in the Secretary of State's Council. A man of Sir Arthur's judicial cast of mind and generous sympathies will be a tower of strength to the Indian Council.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL has the following appreciative remarks about Dr. Rajendralala Mitra in connection with his last work—the Indo-Aryans:—

Dr. Mitra has long occupied a position in the world of Orientalists that is still almost unique; he combines the improved methods of the West and an extensive and accurate knowledge of all that is best in the scientific literature of Europe, with the traditional and local lore, that is the birth-right of the learned Indian. For the full elucidation of all the various problems of Aryan antiquarian science that still remain to puzzle and interest us, the world must undoubtedly in the long run look to the labours of an Indian School of learning; and in Dr. Mitra has been found a worthy founder and apostle of such a school. For years his labours in the Asiatic Society of Bengal have been unremitting and of the highest scientific value; whilst as one of the natural leaders of the Calcutta University, his educational services to his country and to the world have been no less meritorious. And from his perfect command of the English language and the easy idiomatic style in which he writes he is admirably qualified to act as the able and agreeable exponent, to the European mind, of the views of the school of which he is the undoubted head.

And yet such a man has not been deemed fit for a seat in the Education Commission!

TWO POOR NATIVES have been shot dead. In Ferozepore a native was wounded by one of a party of soldiers, who had gone to shoot. It is said that this was purely accidental. In the other case a Eurasian shot a native dead. The Eurasians are exempt from the Arms Act.

DR. D. B. SMITH has retired from the service, and will, it is stated, practise in this city as a private physician. His retirement is decidedly a loss to the service, but it is a gain to the public. He is a first-rate physician, and his healing hand we make no doubt will be largely availed of by both Europeans and Natives.

BABU GOPALCHUNDER BANERJEE, Head-Master of the Calcutta Normal School, has published a new school-book entitled *Elements of English Grammar* with occasional Bengali explanations. The Bengali explanations will be useful to beginners.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a Complete Key to the English Entrance Course, by Joykissen Sen, M. A. Professor, Albert College. It has been evidently prepared with great pains and care.

A CORRESPONDENT at Partabgarh thus writes to us about Raja Rampal Singh:

Raja Rampal Singh of Rampur in Partabgarh District (Oudh) has at last returned to his native country after an absence of nearly two years in England and is now engaged in the administration of his estate. The people of the country have in fact to thank him for this true generosity, and the patriotic feeling which he so often displays both in this country and in England. In the new arrangements he has made for the administration of his estates the Raja has set apart a sum of Rs. 12,000, from his annual revenue in the name of his deceased wife for charitable purposes such as the maintenance of the poor, the sick and the bringing up of such students, who under the present costly system of education in this Province cannot afford for their education. The disbursement of the money is placed in the hands of two native gentlemen of sound principle and good character and there is no doubt that they will make a good use of the sum in their trust. He has also established a press at Dharupore, his old residence, for the diffusion of knowledge among his kinsmen and the people in general, and a Sabha for the delivery of lectures on useful subjects and for the translation of useful books from English into the Vernacular. He has also opened a subscription list for Indian Association Club to which about 2,000 rupees have already been subscribed, and it is hoped that all Taluqdars of this place will heartily join and assist him in the furtherance of this object.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of a memorial of the inhabitants of certain mouzas, which have been transferred from the district of Burdwan to that of Bankura. We think they make out a good case for interference.

THERE WERE 235 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 4th February of which 20 were from cholera, none from small-pox, 66 from fevers, 29 from bowel complaints, 6 from accidents and suicide, 18 from asthma and phthisis, 31 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Eight children were still-born, 55 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 7. The average of daily mortality was 33.5.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, February 6th.—The latest advices state that the insurrection in Yemen is extending.

Obituary.—Major Palliser.

7.—The following is a forecast of the Queen's speech:—The *status quo* regarding international obligations in Egypt in concert with France will be maintained. The situation in Ireland is improving, and crime steadily diminishing. Regret is expressed, however, for the necessity of continuing coercive measures. Guarded reference is made to the reform of Parliamentary rules. Bills relating to bankruptcy, corrupt practices at elections, County Government, the Penal Code, Municipal reform in London, besides other Bills will be introduced during the Session.

7.—Major General Macleod is appointed Commander of the Forces in Ceylon. News from Meshed, dated 21st January, states that the Persian Government has promised Ayub Khan to defray the cost of his journey to Teheran. It is believed however, that Ayub will remain at Meshed for considerable time, and the report is generally current that he is corresponding with the Turcomans with a view to a combined raiding in Afghanistan. The Telegram published by the *Standard* that a treaty had been signed on the 22nd December between Russia and Persia in settlement of the Frontier is substantially confirmed.

8.—The House of Lords voted the address in reply to the speech from the Throne after a short debate. Lord Salisbury said he trusted the concert with France would not interfere with England's momentous interests in Egypt, and said it was necessary to beware of anything threatening our road to India, whilst Russia was at our gates at Herat. Lord Granville, in reply vindicated the policy of the Government. The Commons have negatived the motion for a Select Committee on the arrest of the Irish member. Mr. Gladstone gave notice of certain alterations in Parliamentary rules by which the closure will be voted if supported by 200 Members. The House of Commons adjourned the debate on the address in reply to the royal speech.

9.—The House of Commons last night resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Royal Speech. Sir Stafford Northcote attacked the policy of the Government, which Mr. Gladstone vindicated. He warmly defended the Land Commission, and said that the Land Act had been impartially administered, and strongly denounced the Land League. The debate was then adjourned. The Queen will visit Mentone during March, her doctors having ordered rest and change.

9.—It is reported that the *Times* Special Correspondent in Albania has been murdered by Arnauts. Advices from the Transvaal state that a Boer force has crossed the boundary fixed by the Convention and attacked the Chief Montsimba who repulsed them. Fighting still continues. There is no foundation for the report that Lord Granville has interviewed the Russian Ambassador and protested against the Russian action in Central Asia. Sir C. Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the Government had not yet received a copy of the Russo-Persian Treaty, but shortly expected to do so. The new Russian frontier he said, was far short of Sarakhs. A diplomatic correspondence on the subject is proceeding.

10.—The House of Commons has negatived the amendment to the address moved by Mr. Smyth (Member for Tipperary) for home rule in Ireland.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a report of a meeting of the pupils of Babu Grish Chunder Dev, Head-Master of the Hare School, to do him honor on his retirement from the public service. The feeling which has prompted this movement does honor to those, who have initiated it.

THIS is the third week of Mrs. Baring's illness; it is usually considered the most critical stage of the disease; but we are exceedingly glad to learn that the symptoms are not worse. The whole nation we repeat prays for her speedy recovery.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION will hold a public meeting on the 17th instant to vote thanks to the Viceroy for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and to discuss the question of local self-government.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals; 1. Report on Public Instruction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for 1880-81. 2. Annual Report on the Administration of the Land Revenue in Assam, 1880-81. 3. Statistics of the Working of Indian Railways for half-year ending 30th June 1881. 4. Cones & Co.'s Dictionary and Almanac for 1882. 5. A Complete Key to the Entrance Course for 1882, by Joykissen Sen, M. A. Professor, Albert College. 6. Elements of English Grammar with occasional Bengali explanations, by Gopalchunder Bundopadhyaya. 7. Specimens of Printing Types Ornaments, &c. by Anston Wood & Co., 11 and 12 Parkfield Street, London. 8. The Indian Omnibus, a monthly Literary Circular and General Advertiser, published by Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta. 9. Pandit Hura Nund's Almanac 1882-83. 10. Opinions of the Press and the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the Pamphlet of Syud Amir Hossein Khan Bahadur on Mahomedan Education in Bengal. 11. Sanskrit Translation of Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard, by Bireswar Sen. 12. Sarola—a story in Bengali, by Jogendranath Chatterjee. 13. Pryashchitra—or Atonement—a story in Bengali, by Haridas Banerjee. 14. Arya Durpan, a bi-monthly journal in English, Urdu and Hindi, edited by Munshi Bakhtawar Sing. 15. Kalpana, a Bengali monthly, Vol. II. No. 4. 16. Nalini, ditto, Vol. II. No. 9. 17. Hindu-Dursana, ditto, Vol. II. No. 1. 18. Acharya, ditto, Vol. I. No. 4.

THIS is the last day of Magh, and it rained this evening! The Bengali proverb has it, বন্য রাত্রি পূর্ণাবধি। বহি বর্ষে বাবের দেব। Blessed be the King, virtuous the land, if it rains at the end of Magh: God bless Lord Ripon!

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)
(Session 1882.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on Thursday, the 16th Inst., at 7 P.M.
Subject: Reflection of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 17th Inst., at 7 P.M.
Subject: Expansion of bodies by Heat.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY FEBRUARY, 13, 1882.

PUBLICITY OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

IN the debate on the Transfer of Property Bill a very important question was raised viz. the necessity of sufficient publicity of legislative measures. This question was urged by Mr. Plowden. The Bill, he said, "dealt with the every-day transactions of life of a very large community, and would affect, more or less, the affairs of a very large section of their Native fellow-subjects. Every man who had property which he wished to transfer, however small it might be, would be touched by the provisions of the Bill. In these circumstances, when he learnt that the Bill was coming on for final discussion, he made it his business to see to what extent the Bill would affect those interests, to what extent Native opinion had been obtained on it and how far the Bill had attained practical publicity. He was informed that only 19 native gentlemen had given their opinion on the Bill, he continued: "It struck him that, considering the very large population that the Bill affected, that was a very scant expression of Native opinion. If the Panjab and British Burma, to which the Bill was not ordinarily applicable, were left out of consideration, the Council had received one opinion to about 10

millions of people of the country. He did not call that a very large expression of opinion. He never thought for a moment that these 19 gentlemen were the only Native gentlemen who had given the Council the benefit of their opinions on the Bill, and he thought it was very natural to come to the conclusion that it was only in reference to the last Bill, which was marked No. V. which was circulated at the end of 1879, that these 19 opinions had been collected. So he turned to the sources of information to which he had been referred, and, reflecting upon the whole matter, the result of his inquiry astonished him. There were not 19 but 21 opinions, and that was all. Ever since the Bill had been before the Council in different shapes, the Government had only succeeded in eliciting from 21 Native gentlemen their opinion upon the matter. It was true the Council had opinions from a great number of officials who, from their point of view, were able to give them, but that was not what the Council wanted. They were legislating for a large Native population, and he should like to see what their opinion was on the subject." We thank Mr. Plowden for raising this important question, and for putting it before the Council so forcibly. The truth of the matter is that native opinion on legislative or other measures is very little cared for, that it is only by fits and starts attention is paid to that opinion, and that even then the methods adopted are not much calculated to elicit native opinion. We will come to this point by and bye. Mr. Plowden went on: "He was aware that the practice was, in consonance with the standing orders of the Council, that Bills should be translated and published in the Vernacular Gazettes, and he supposed it was assumed, by gentlemen who considered that sufficient publicity had been given to the Bill, that, in consequence of these translations being published, the people got a very fair view of what was going on, and that, if they wished to address the Council with reference to any objections which they might wish to offer, they would have the opportunity of doing so. But he did not think that was at all the case. It was not possible to obtain much publicity by printing Bills in the vernacular Gazettes. He was only able to ascertain from the printers of the *Bengal and North-Western Provinces Gazettes*, to what extent the vernacular copies of the Gazettes were circulated to private individuals. He thought Members of Council here would be somewhat surprised to hear the result of the enquiry he had made so far as Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were concerned. He found that the number of private subscribers to the vernacular Gazettes in Bengal was 174. He also found that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the number of vernacular Gazettes issued to private individuals was 205. They were reckoned in this way. There were 173 private subscribers for the *Bengali Gazette*, and there was one gentleman who took in the *Hindi Gazette*. He could obtain no information regarding the *Uriya Gazette*, but he did not think it circulated more widely than the *Hindi Gazette*. Then, in the North-western Provinces and Oudh, where the Gazette was published in Urdu, 205 gentlemen—some of these might be officials—took in that Gazette. Now it was a matter of arithmetic. There was one vernacular Gazette issued to every 300,000 persons amongst those which were circulated to private individuals; and if the English copies of the Gazette which were also privately circulated were added, there could be about one to every 170,000. It seemed to be utterly misleading and an abuse of terms to talk of that as publicity. There was only this small number of private persons who took in these Gazettes, and how could it be thought that publicity was obtained for these measures by securing translations of them in the vernacular Gazettes?" But there was another fact, which apparently escaped the notice of Mr. Plowden. It was this that the Bills as amended are not as a rule translated into and published in the vernaculars. The first drafts are generally translated into and published in the vernaculars, but as the reader is aware these drafts are not unfrequently radically changed by the Select Committees, to whom they are referred. The amended Bills in not a few instances emerge as new Bills. Take for instance

the Transfer of Property Bill. He will be a bold man who will pronounce Bill No. VII. to be identical with Bill No. I. There have been so many alterations, additions, and omissions that it is to all intents and purposes a new Bill, and yet the bulk of the Native population who are not acquainted with English have had no opportunity of seeing the last amended Bill. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor deprecated haste and adduced some strong reasons in support of his position. The Hon'ble Mr. Thompson also did not wish that "important Bills of this kind should be passed with any rapidity, and that they should yield to any reasonable request that further time should be given for the expression of Native opinion and other opinions on it." His Excellency the Viceroy, who attaches much importance to native opinion, said: "My wish is that the utmost publicity should be given to every measure brought into this Council." This is an assurance which is sure to be hailed with the greatest gratification by the native public. His Excellency added: "If, however, my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden will make suggestions with a view to obtaining greater publicity for Bills brought into this Council, we shall be glad to consider them, provided they are such as the Government can adopt." We will take the liberty to offer a few suggestions on this subject. To secure greater publicity to legislative measures the official *Gazettes* ought to be placed within the reach of all classes of the community. At present the price is too high, that of the *India and Calcutta Gazettes* being Rs. 15, and of the *Bengali Government Gazette* Rs. 10, plus postage. We think the price of the *English Gazettes* ought not to exceed 8 annas and that of the *Vernacular Gazettes* 4 annas per month. Then the *Gazettes* both English and Vernacular ought to be supplied to all newspapers, both English and Vernacular, free of cost. At present this is not done with a few exceptions here and there. In the third place the *Gazettes* ought to be supplied to all local libraries free of charge. There are now libraries attached to almost all district Courts, and they ought to be furnished with copies of the *Gazettes*. The subordinate courts ought to be supplied with the *Gazette* for the perusal of the pleaders and mooktears thereto attached. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarked, "those who were most competent to give an opinion were the pleaders of the various Courts in the mufassil; they criticised the Bills and brought them to the notice of the zemindars and others who were their clients." And the pleaders and mooktears ought to be placed in a position to read and study the Bills. Wherever in the country public libraries might be in existence they should be supplied with copies of the *Gazettes*. Of course the steps we recommend would involve additional expenditure, but it would not lead to much increase of expense, if only that part of the *Gazette* be supplied, which contains legislative Bills. But above all Bills as amended by Select Committees should be invariably translated into and published in the Vernaculars except in cases in which unimportant alterations may be made. Unless this rule be rigorously enforced, it will be useless to issue the *Gazettes* far and wide. The Government will also do well, if it will utilize the different public bodies by inviting their opinion on all important Bills. This is now done by the local Governments in many cases, but it ought to be done systematically. For instance no public body was consulted about the Transfer of Property Bill. This was an omission, which ought not to have occurred. We venture to think that if the Government will follow the steps which we have taken the liberty to suggest, it will fulfil the object, which His Excellency the Viceroy justly aims at, viz. the utmost publicity to every measure brought into the Legislative Council.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

PERIODIC stock-taking whether in the case of individual or national concerns is always useful and good. In that view the discussions of Indian affairs at the renewal of the East India Company's Charter every twenty years served a very useful purpose. More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the Education Charter of India came into operation, and we agree with the Government of India that "the time has come for insti-

tuting a more careful examination into the results attained, and into the working of the present arrangements, than has hitherto been attempted." His Excellency the Viceroy has accordingly appointed a Commission to enquire into the position of education in British India. We gave the names of the members of the Commission in our last.

The Commission will assemble under the presidency of Dr. W. W. Hunter. A better selection could not have been made. The most distinguished English scholar in India ought certainly to preside over a body, which is charged with an enquiry into the present state of education in the country. The members of the Commission consist of gentlemen, official and non-official, European and Native, selected from the different provinces. We may call the Commission a little Parliament. Bengal is represented by Mr. Croft, the Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Mr. Anand Mohun Bose, and the Hon'ble Bhudev Mookerjee. They are all able and worthy men, well qualified to protect the interests of their province, but there are certain omissions, which have justly attracted public notice. The omission of Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagara, who has devoted his whole life and energy to the cause of education, and who has done more for the cause of independent education in Bengal than any other private individual, looks like the omission of the character of Hamlet from the play of Hamlet. Then the veteran scholars and educationists, Drs. Mitra and Banerjee, have pre-eminent claims to guide the councils of the nation in matters of national education. The North-Western Provinces are represented by Mr. K. Deighton, Principal of the Agra College, and the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed Khan, who has for a long time taken a deep interest in the education question, and has been instrumental in founding one of the most flourishing Anglo-Oriental Colleges in Northern India. The Hon'ble Raja Siva Prosad, to our thinking, might have been added to the Commission with advantage. His thorough personal knowledge of the educational system of the North-Western Provinces and its practical working would have added strength to the Commission. The Native member for the Punjab has not yet been selected. We hope particular care will be taken in making this selection. A really able and independent Punjabi gentleman should be chosen for the work. The main duty of the Commission will be to enquire, subject to certain limitations, into the manner in which effect has been given to the principles of the despatch of 1854, and to suggest such measures as it may think desirable in order to the further carrying out of the policy therein laid down. The Government of India, we are told, is firmly convinced of the soundness of that policy, and has no wish to depart from the principles upon which it is based. This assurance is satisfactory. The Native community, too, take their stand upon the despatch of 1854 which, as we have already remarked, they look upon as their educational Charter. The only subjects which are excluded from the scope of the deliberations of the Commission are, the working of the Universities, special or technical education, whether medical, legal or engineering, and the question of European and Eurasian education. With these limitations the Commission will enquire how far the objects which the framers of the despatch of 1854 had in view have been attained. We must confess we do not approve of the exclusion of the three subjects mentioned above from the programme of the Commission's work. The Government of India explains that to extend the enquiry to these subjects would expand unduly the task before the Commission. We feel bound to say that we cannot accept this explanation as convincing. An enquiry into the general working of the Indian Universities is a crying necessity. There is a widespread belief that the present University system of education does not supply that intellectual backbone to our graduates, which is so essential to their intellectual development. It is worth enquiry how far this belief is well grounded. Then it is highly desirable to compare notes with the different Universities. The question of a separate University for the Punjab might well have been referred for consideration to this Education Congress. The existing arrangements for special or technical education in most of the provinces are

also far from satisfactory and demand revision. It is no secret that a proposal for abolishing that useful institution, the Roorkee Civil Engineering College, is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The great difficulty which English-educated Natives now experience in earning a livelihood—a difficulty which is increasing every day—it amounts to a struggle for existence—renders it highly necessary for such an important body as the new Commission to review the present state of special and technical education and to consider what measures may be adopted for placing it on a wider and sounder basis. Again, we do not agree with the Government of India in thinking that no further enquiry is necessary as regards European and Eurasian education. The recent Resolution of the Supreme Government on this subject does not go to the root of the matter. What the public want to know in connection with this subject is the proportion of the allotment for public instruction which is expended for the special benefit of a class representing a very small fraction of the total population of India. The Resolution of Government says, "the Government holds that the different branches of Public Instruction should, if possible, move forward together, and with more equal step than hitherto, and the principal object, therefore, of the enquiry of the Commission should be 'the present state of elementary education throughout the Empire, and the means by which this can everywhere be extended and improved.'" But the money difficulty is the greatest difficulty with the Government. It is, therefore, necessary for the Commission to enquire whether any class of the community is unduly favoured or not in the matter of education. But the Government of India has specifically excluded the question of European and Eurasian education from the review. The exception made we respectfully submit is neither fair nor just.

The Government of India, we must do it the justice to say, has fairly balanced its arguments respecting the different branches of education. It says: "It would be altogether contrary to its policy to check or hinder in any degree the further progress of high or middle education." Again: "It is no doubt right that persons in good circumstances should pay the full cost of their children's education, or at any rate that no part of this should fall upon State funds. But in endeavouring to secure this result, care must be taken that no unnecessary obstacles are thrown in the way of the upward progress of really deserving students of the poorer classes. The Governor-General in Council has no wish to close the doors of high education to all but the wealthiest members of the Native community." At the same time the Commission are told that "they should consider how best to provide for the extension of primary schools." There can be no difference of opinion as to the necessity of the extension of primary education. It is the paramount duty of the State to give even its poorest subject the means of developing those faculties of the mind, with which God has endowed him. But it is all a question of money. And where is the money to come from? Will the Government increase its grants for public instruction? We fear not. The Government of India desires to impress upon the Commission "the fact that it is not possible for the Government to find funds sufficient to meet the full requirements of the country in the matter of primary education, if those requirements are to be judged by any European standard"; and that "the resources at the disposal of Government, whether Imperial Provincial or Local, are, and must long remain, extremely limited in amount." If satisfactory progress is to be made at all, the Supreme Government points out, "every available private agency must be called into action to relieve and assist the public funds in connection with every branch of public instruction." But this object cannot be attained at once. Bengal has undoubtedly made the greatest progress in this line. Nowhere throughout the Indian continent has the principle of grant-in-aid or in other words the voluntary system received greater development than in this Province. As we shewed in our issue of the 23rd ultimo, the total Government expendi-

ture on education in Bengal in 1880-81 was Rs. 22,64,000, while the total private expenditure was Rs. 28,56,000 or about 27 per cent. more than the Government contribution. But not one pie of this amount can be withdrawn from any one branch without starving it. On the other hand the missionary philanthropists who are so loud about mass education will not spend a pie upon it. The Mission Societies would not spend their money upon the teaching of the three Rs. to the great mass of the people, because it is not reproductive outlay—their mission folds are not replenished with boys from the primary schools. The Resolution before us says:—"It was in view of the 'impossibility of Government alone doing all that must be done to provide means for the education of the natives of India,' that the grant-in-aid system was elaborated and developed by the despatch of 1854; and it is to the wider extension of this system, *specially in connection with high and middle education, that the Government looks to set free funds which may then be made applicable to the promotion of the education of the masses.*" The italics are ours. Does this mean that Government must cut down the grant for high and middle education and apply the funds thus set free to the extension of elementary education? If this be its meaning, then the alarm raised that high education is in danger is not altogether unfounded. But we have reasons to believe that nothing is further from the thought of the Viceroy than that. His Excellency if we are not misinformed is personally opposed to any reduction of the present State aid to high education.

The Government of India expresses a hope that Native gentlemen will come forward and undertake the establishment of schools upon the grant-in-aid system, in order to meet the demand for high and middle education. His Excellency in Council, we are told, "is the more anxious to see this brought about, because, apart altogether from the consequent pecuniary relief to Government, it is chiefly in this way that the Native community will be able to secure that freedom and variety of education which is an essential condition in any sound and complete educational system. It is not, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council a healthy symptom that all the youths of the country should be cut, as it were, in the same Government educational mould. Rather is it desirable that each section of the people should be in a position to secure that description of education which is most consonant to its feelings and suited to its wants. The Government is ready therefore to do all it can to foster such a spirit of independence and self-help. It is willing to hand over any of its own colleges or schools in suitable cases to bodies of Native gentlemen who will undertake to manage them satisfactorily as aided institutions; all that the Government will insist upon being that due provision is made for efficient management and extended usefulness." The policy here laid down may be sound; but the time for carrying it out has not yet come. The framers of the despatch of 1854, no doubt, looked forward to the day when Government should be able to make over the control of high education to private agency. But there can be no doubt that any premature severance of the direct connection of Government with high schools and colleges was not the intention of Sir Charles Wood and his advisers. The despatch attached at least equal importance to the spreading of high education among the higher classes of the people and to the diffusion of elementary education among the masses. That this was the intention of the framers of the despatch cannot be denied by those who read it carefully. While the despatch looked forward to a time when any general system of education entirely provided by Government should be discontinued, it added, as Sir Ashley Eden pertinently remarked at Burdwan the other day, that it was far from the wish of Government "to check the spread of education in the slightest degree by the abandonment of a single school to probable decay." If the Government were now to retire from its direct connection with high and middle schools, the inevitable result would be the ruin of a large number of such schools. No unprejudiced person thinks that Government has done too much for high education in this country; and until the

system of high education has become thoroughly established, the Government cannot retire from its direct support and control. A hasty and inconsiderate withdrawal is sure to plunge the whole educational system into a state of chaos; and the consequence of such a measure would be the transfer of high and middle education to missionary bodies. The primary object of missionaries, we must not forget, is proselytism, and they give education only as a means to an end. The Government of India holds that persons in good circumstances should pay the full cost of their children's education, or at any rate no part of this should fall upon State funds. But, as Sir Ashley Eden observed at Burdwan, the majority of the middle and professional classes in this country are poor men, and a great increase of the fees would cause such a depletion in the colleges as would defeat the object proposed. Every sensible and right-thinking person will agree with Sir Ashley that the time when Government can withdraw from the direct support of high and middle schools has not arrived, nor is it even near at hand. Whatever recommendations the Education Commission may make, we earnestly hope that it will bear in mind this incontrovertible truth.

THE BOGRA CASE.

THE BOGRA CASE has broken down—so says the Bengal Government. But the Bengal Government has bungled the Bogra case—so say the native public. Let us see which is right. The whole question lies in a nut-shell. If the facts have been correctly reported to Government by the Rajshye Commissioner, there is some excuse for the opinion expressed by Government, but even here we do not think that the Government has wisely exercised its discretion. But we are assured that the finding of facts is not correct. The facts as found by the Commissioner are summarized in the letter of Government to that officer, a copy of which we have received from the Bengal Office. They are as follows:

On the evening of the 11th November, a procession, accompanied by lighted torches and musical instruments, passing through the streets of Bogra, arrived near the house of Mr. Sharp, the Joint-Magistrate. That gentleman, being in complete ignorance of the nature of the procession, of the position of the members composing it, and of the fact that a Police pass had been granted for it, on hearing the noise, sent out a messenger to make some enquiries regarding it. The man returned saying that no one would pay any attention to him or give him any information. Mr. Sharp, who was, in the absence of the Magistrate, the head executive officer in the station, then sent for the Sub-Inspector of Police from the lines which are immediately opposite, and close to his gate, and told him to stop the procession and make an enquiry. Owing to a misunderstanding of this order, the Sub-Inspector brought the procession into Mr. Sharp's garden. Mr. Sharp not having intended this, ordered the Sub-Inspector to conduct the procession to the Police lines, immediately opposite whither he himself intended to proceed and make enquiries. On its being mentioned to him, however, by the Sub-Inspector that the procession was a religious one, that it was protected by a pass, and that two respectable Government officers—a Deputy Magistrate and a Munsiff—were members of it, he immediately withdrew the order and allowed the procession to proceed without interruption.

The Government letter then says: "Regarding the main facts of the case, there appears to be no dispute." It is here where we join issue. It is stated that on hearing the noise Mr. Sharp sent a messenger to enquire what it was about, and that no one paying attention to this man he reported the same to his master, who then sent the Police after the processionists, and ordered their detention at the Police lines, which however did not last more than ten minutes. This means that they were summarily arrested *en masse* for ten minutes. But we will come to it by and bye. The first question is whether a messenger was first sent by Mr. Sharp, unaccompanied by the Police, for enquiry and report. None of the accounts which we have received or read gives this version. The account, which we received from an EYE-WITNESS, and which we published in our issue of the 28th November last, was as follows:

As the procession was passing through the public road near the residence of the Joint-Magistrate Mr. Sharp, (who was then in charge of the District), a Sub-Inspector of Police with some chuprasis and constables came and stopped our progress and alleging that they have orders from the Magistrate to arrest and take us all to the said Mr. Sharp. We told the Sub-Inspector that we obtained a pass from the Magistrate for the purpose. He said he told Mr. Sharp about it, but he was inexorable, and would have us all taken before him. We accordingly submitted and went to the residence of Mr. Sharp, who being informed of our arrival ordered his sirdar bearer to tell the Sub-Inspector to take us to the Police lines and place us in custody of the Reserve Police.

We followed the Sub-Inspector to some distance towards the line direction when the Deputy Magistrate and the Munsiff Babus told the said Sub-Inspector to get a distinct order for our arrest from the Joint-Magistrate above-named. The Sub-Inspector then went to Mr. Sharp, but to our surprise we know not why the Sub-Inspector came back and told us all to go away. We were then released and allowed to pass along with the *Sankirtan* as was authorized by the pass.

It will be seen from the above that no single messenger, as reported by the Commissioner, came to the procession for enquiry. According to the version published in our paper some chuprasis came with the Police constables. The High Court, which the reader will remember was moved to consider the question whether Mr. Sharp could be prosecuted criminally without the permission of Government, found the following facts upon affidavits filed before it:

The procession took place at night at a time when Mr. Waller was on tour and Mr. Sharp, the Joint-Magistrate, who was in charge of the station, sent some policemen (in the petition it is said 9 or 10 policemen) to stop the procession and to bring I presume the leaders of it to his house. The procession having been stopped, and its leaders taken to Mr. Sharp's house, he seems to have at first directed that the procession should not continue, and considering it to be nothing more or less than a noisy tumultuous meeting though including in it respectable men, to have directed that the persons who had been brought to his house should be taken to the Police lines; upon being conducted from his house to his gate the Police officer in charge again went back to ask the Joint-Magistrate where he was to take the party, and upon that Mr. Sharp seems to have reconsidered the matter and to have ordered that the procession should be allowed to proceed. Now the question before us is not whether Mr. Sharp's action was proper or improper, well advised or ill-advised, or whether the members of the procession have or have not good reason to complain of Mr. Sharp's conduct towards them. The sole question is whether the complaint instigated by the petitioner could be entertained without the previous sanction of the Government.

The reader will see that there is not a single word in the above about a single messenger deputed by Mr. Sharp. That dramatic personage does not at all appear upon the scene either according to the reports published in the newspapers, or according to the judgment of the High Court. And yet upon this dramatic intervention the whole structure of the Lieutenant-Governor's decision is based. The whole affair, we are told, "seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to have been due to a misunderstanding." Yes, there has been gross "misunderstanding" from beginning to end, and we are constrained to say that His Honor's decision is also "due to misunderstanding." We do not know how the enquiry was conducted by the Rajshye Commissioner, that is to say whether Mr. Sharp and his accusers had been confronted—if this had been done, we do not think there would have been such material difference in the finding of facts. But supposing that Mr. Sharp did at first send a single messenger to enquire about the noise, and that the latter was not attended to, did he exercise ordinary prudence in ordering the processionists to *hajut*?—the taking to the lines means *hajut*. Did he ask his chuprasi what was the noise about, who composed the procession, and if he saw such respectable persons in it as the Deputy Magistrate and the Munsiff, did he send for them? If he did not do all this, was he fit to be in charge of a district, however temporarily? We are told that when the messenger returned with no answer Mr. Sharp ordered the Sub-Inspector of Police to "stop the procession and make an enquiry." Should he not have asked the Sub-Inspector to enquire and report first before stopping the procession? But as usual with Mofussil officers—execution first and enquiry afterwards. As ordered by Mr. Sharp the Sub-Inspector brings the party to his garden or compound—we are told that the Sub-Inspector misunderstood the order on this point. It was "misunderstanding" throughout. But what does Mr. Sharp do?—he does not question the processionists, does not enquire whether they had a pass or who they were, but with perfect non-chalance orders the Sub-Inspector to take them to the Police lines and keep them in *durance vile*. After they had been thus accommodated he hears from the Police officer that the procession was a religious one, that it was protected by a Police pass, and that there were two respectable officers in it, and he then condescendingly orders the processionists to be released. Could not Mr. Sharp ascertain all this before committing the processionists to *hajut*? But the *hajut* was only for ten minutes, and it was all "due to misunderstanding"! So where was the harm?

Suppose a Masonic procession in Calcutta had been handled in this way, would not Mr. Lambert's place have been made too hot for him? But we know Mr. Lambert understands his duties too well to wantonly interfere with a religious procession, to insult gentlemen on pretence of public order, far less to arrest them without legal authority. But if he had done so, would the Lieutenant-Governor have let him off quietly? But Mr. Sharp is in the Mofussil, he is a member of the celestial service, and the aggrieved are natives, so who cares for their religious feelings, their liberty, their position and dignity? The Lieutenant-Governor has decided that as the "whole affair was due to a misunderstanding," he will not permit Mr. Sharp to be prosecuted criminally, but that if the complainants be so dogged as to sue him in the civil court, the Government will bear the expenses of the defence. Really this is the way to promote good-feeling between the rulers and the ruled. A respectable body of the people are insulted and arrested, their religious feelings trampled upon, and the only satisfaction they receive is that the tax-payers of the country must find the money for the defence of the outrager. Is this British justice? The Deputy Magistrate, who from religious feelings formed a member of the procession, has been transferred to another district, but Mr. Sharp flourishes in all his glory at Bogra. Oh! the crime of colour!

THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDIAN CHURCH.

THE RIGHT HON'BLE W. E. BAXTER, the well-known advocate of the Disestablishment of the Church, paid a flying visit to India, and we wish our countrymen had taken opportunity of this visit to acquaint him with their opinion on the Disestablishment question. In Calcutta the non-conformists presented him an address on the subject. If the Native community had been asked they would have doubtless joined them in the movement. In Madras, however, our countrymen were more active. They presented an address to Mr. Baxter, in which they say that "they feel it a great grievance that the largest number of Her Majesty's subjects in India should be taxed to support an official Ecclesiastical Establishment intended solely for the spiritual benefit of a comparatively small body of Christians, the proportion of non-Christians to Christians being 250 to 1, and that the British Government in India should recognize any one religion as the religion of the State, while its subjects consist of people of various religions and persuasions." They then go on:

That of the million Christian population of India, nearly three-fourths belong to the Church of Rome, more than half of the remainder to that of Scotland, and only a small fraction of the whole to the Church of England; that these divisions of the Church maintain 666,97, and 167 ministers respectively; that of the 16 lakhs of rupees which is the total cost of the Establishment, nearly three-fourths is absorbed by the Church of England, and more than half of the remainder by the Church of Scotland, and that the Church of Rome, which numbers as has been pointed out, nearly three-fourths of the Christian population as her followers and has 666 ministers, is maintained at the cost of 2 lakhs of rupees only, or at one-eighth of the whole cost.

That the highly paid civil and military servants of the State may be made to provide for their spiritual wants either by private contributions or otherwise and that in the case of soldiers, a course similar to that adopted in England and the colonies may be here adopted.

That as the India official Ecclesiastical Establishment is a grievous burden on the overtaxed millions of India, your memorialists most humbly pray that, as the policy of the Liberal Government with regard to the Irish Ecclesiastical Disestablishment has proved a success, that the Ecclesiastical Disestablishment in Ceylon is an accomplished fact, and that in the Straits Settlements it is proposed to follow the same policy, similar justice may be done to India.

We subscribe to every word of the above. In reply to the Calcutta address Mr. Baxter said:

I have reason to know that not only Liberals, but also Conservatives, are rather ashamed of and cannot defend, what has been going on quietly and I might almost say surreptitiously, for the past few years. The people of England are determined to put an end to the present system. Nothing has made the electors of England turn their attention to the affairs of India more than the late war in Afghanistan, and they have resolved to look into the affairs of India to see that no injustice is done, and an influential section of the people have spotted the ecclesiastical establishment. I have not come to India on an official mission, but I am naturally interested in gathering information on all questions, and I am in a manner pledged to make use of the information you have given me in my place in the House of Commons, provided the Indian Government at home and in India do not institute an enquiry, and put a stop to the evils

omplained of. I earnestly hope I shall not be obliged to make that course. It will be my duty to represent to Lord Hartington the statements that have been made to me, which make out a strong case. I have already taken an opportunity of talking to Lord Ripon and Major Baring on the subject, and I shall be glad should they see their way to remove all grounds for the complaints which have been made in this room. It is of first importance that we should not give the people of the country cause to complain of injustice, especially in the matter of religion. Three hundred thousand pounds may not be, as some assert, a large amount, but it is very important that in a question of this kind we should go before the people with clean hands.

We have not received the text of the reply to the Madras address, but a contemporary gives a telegraphic summary of it. Mr. Baxter is reported to have said:

He had had the honor of taking part in the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland, and he hoped to see the same accomplished in Scotland and England. There was much difference, however, between England and India, inasmuch as, strictly speaking, there was no established Church in India, but the system introduced was tantamount to an endowment. Here are a number of ministers paid by the over-taxed people of the country not to preach to soldiers but to merchants and rich planters, who ought to be made to pay out of their own pockets for their spiritual wants. The system cannot be allowed to continue. Government grants do infinite harm to Christianity and hinder very materially its progress. It was not his intention, however, to bring the matter now before the House of Commons. He had great confidence in the present Government of India. The Viceroy is in a delicate position, being a Catholic. He urged upon the deputation the necessity of vigorously carrying on the agitation. If there was not persistent agitation, there would be great difficulty in getting redress from the House of Commons. He hoped each gentleman present would privately and publicly do every thing in his power to bring this grievance to the notice of the Indian English authorities.

The Disestablishment question in India as Mr. Baxter observed stands on a different footing altogether. It is not a question of sectarian differences but a question of national conscience and political morality. The State in India has no religion; it justly professes a policy of religious neutrality; it maintains the Christian Church more from a political than religious consideration; and this political consideration is not founded on justice or equity. The bulk of the tax-payers of India being Hindus and Mahomedans it cannot be fair or just that the money contributed by them should be applied to the support of a Church from which the rulers and not the ruled derived solace. There is no good or valid reason why the ruling class, who can well afford to pay for their religious establishment, should be relieved of their legitimate burden at the expense of the ruled. It is true that the amount given is small, but it is not the money question, which agitates the Indian mind so much as the question of religious and political morality. The people of India are weak and helpless—they have no voice in the administration of their affairs, and there is therefore the greater obligation upon the Government to administer those affairs on right and just principles. Mr. Baxter says that the people of England are most anxious to do justice to India, and we are convinced of it. But they do not know much of what is going on in India, and it is only through philanthropists like Mr. Baxter our wants and wishes can be made known to them. We do hope that the information, which Mr. Baxter has collected on the subject, will be used to some purpose, and that he will lend his powerful aid to blot out this stigma—the Indian Church Establishment—from the Indian administration. Lord Ripon is a man of religion and conscience, and we earnestly hope that his Lordship will see his way to place this politico-religious question on the right basis.

THE FOREST SCHOOL AT DEHRA DUN.

THE first course of the theoretical instruction at the Central Forest School at Dehra Dun being now over it may not be undesirable to review the progress which this important institution has made during the first year of its existence. The course commenced on the 10th July and closed on the 15th October last. The students who attended the course, we observe, were of two classes—the regular students called probationers and apprentices, and officers who are permitted to come from other provinces to attend the course. Of the regular students, five belonged to the class of probationers and seven were apprentices. Of the apprentices, two were found unsuitable and sent back to their respective provinces. Dr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests and Major Bailey, Director of the Forest School, who have submitted a joint report on the

first course of theoretical instruction at the School, expect that of the probationers three will get the superior certificate on completing their time, while two cannot expect to obtain more than the Forest Ranger's certificate. Of the apprentices one only has completed his term at the school; while the others have not yet completed the prescribed time. Of the five probationers, three are Bengalis—two from the North-Western Provinces and one from the Central Provinces. The subjects taught at the Forest School during the first term are Forestry, Mathematics, Surveying, Botany, Natural Science, Chemical Practice and Elements of Law, and the students had to devote daily one hour to Forestry, a couple of hours to Mathematics, Surveying and Law, one hour to Chemistry and Physics. In the case of the regular students, oral examinations were held once a fortnight, in Forestry and Botany, generally instruction was so arranged that each lesson commenced with a repetition of the subjects taught in the preceding lesson. Instruction in Forest Law was given by Mr. Baden-Powell, and during the time he delivered his lectures, the teaching in Mathematics and Surveying was suspended. The law lectures were attended by all officers of the local staff in addition to the regular students, and the officers from other province. The publication of Mr. Baden-Powell's hand-book, we are told, will greatly facilitate the study of Forest Law. For instruction in Indian Forestry no manual as yet exists; but some of the officers of the Department are drawing up, for use at school, a manual of Sylviculture, which it is hoped will be completed next year.

The school buildings have been completed and are now provided with a library, laboratory and herbarium, with a valuable collection of minerals, woods and other forest produce, which will be a useful addition to the means of instruction available to the students. The capital outlay incurred in establishing the central Forest School has been about Rs. 43,000, which is moderate. The first course of theoretical instruction involved an expenditure of Rs. 5,000. It is explained that this temporary outlay was necessary in order to provide for instruction in Botany and Law, and generally to ensure a good arrangement of the course of instruction at the outset: "Though the number of pupils at present on the rolls," observes the Government of India, "is not very large, it has been wisely determined that the growth of the school should be gradual so as to give time for the perfecting of the appliances and arrangements necessary for the special instruction to be imparted. The course of studies has been carefully considered, and with the extensions contemplated may be expected to secure the objects of the institution in educating the Natives of India in the science of Forestry. It seems to the Government of India that something may be done by the bestowal of prizes at the close of each session, to give greater encouragement to the ordinary students of the school. The Inspector-General of Forests is authorized to arrange for the award of prizes to the most successful students up to a limit of Rs. 200 per annum. Provision for this should be made in the Budget Estimate of the Forest Department of the North-Western Provinces. We have no doubt that the bestowal of prizes will give greater encouragement to the students of the school. The Inspector-General of Forests and the Director of the Forest School recommend that the permission now granted to officers from other provinces to attend the course of instruction should be continued. The Government of India has accepted this recommendation and expressed a hope that the Local Governments will endeavour to spare as many junior officers as possible of the class most likely to benefit by the instruction given. The Supreme Government remarks: "It is very desirable to extend the usefulness of the school, and the success, that has attended the past year's preliminary efforts justifies the continuance of the practice of deputing for instruction of officers already in the working grades of the Department." We agree with Dr. Brandis and Major Bailey that none should be permitted to come who do not spontaneously apply for the privilege.

As regards the future of the Central Forest Schools, the Inspector-General and the Director have no doubt that the number of students will be very large, probably 15 to 25 in each year's course, or a total number of 30 to 50 at Dehra Dun during the term of theoretical instruction. But they consider it essential that the number should grow gradually, so as to afford time for publishing the needful manuals and for perfecting the methods of teaching. In settling what instruction is to be given to the students of the second year, the Inspector-General and the Director are of opinion that the best plan will be to let the students of the second year attend the standard course in Forestry, Botany, Natural Science and Law a second time by way of repetition, and in addition to this to employ them in the laboratory, and to teach them selected subjects which are not included in the standard course. Some additional subjects will be selected for the second year's course. It is intended to select two of the most promising of the second year's students, one to act as assistant in the laboratory and at the lectures and the other to act as assistant to the instructor in Botany.

A forest garden is attached to the school, which seems likely to prove useful. Its chief objects are (1) experimental cultivation of exotic trees and shrubs; (2) distribution of plants; (3) provision of specimens to illustrate the instruction at the school. But the provision of specimens to illustrate the instruction at the school is the most important object of the forest garden. The Central Forest School at Dehra Dun has made a very good beginning and we think it has a glorious future before it. The institution should be so managed as to obviate the necessity for importing forest officers from Europe, as is now done. The institution, as it grows, should be able to impart special instruction required to qualify men for the higher offices in the Forest Department.

THE SIMLA OFFICES.

THE question of the location of certain offices under the Government of India was, the reader remembers, disposed of a little while ago. It has been decided that the offices of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and of the General Superintendent of Horse-Breeding Operations shall not in future accompany the Government of India to Simla. On the other hand, the offices of the Commissary General of Bengal and of the Director of Army Remount Operations shall from this year be permanently located at Simla in addition to the offices, which already have their head-quarters fixed at the summer capital of the Government of India. It has been further decided that the clerks of the two offices just mentioned, who are now in permanent employ, will be allowed to move their families to or from Simla once at the public expense, and will in future receive throughout the year a personal allowance equal to two-thirds of the allowance other than travelling allowances, to which he would be entitled under the Simla Allowances Code, if he accompanied the Government of India to and from Simla.

This arrangement, notwithstanding a reduction in the scale of allowances, will cause a considerable addition to the expenditure of the State. Under the old system a few clerks used to be taken up annually to Simla, and these during their stay there received the allowances in full. But now the whole establishment of the offices permanently located at the summer capital will have to be taken up there at the public expense and retained on the hills. This will involve a considerable additional expenditure, some idea of which may be formed from the tables given below:—

Monthly pay of clerks going to Simla.			Monthly family allowance to the clerks.			Grain allowance to the clerks.			Proportion of House-rent payable to the clerks.			Total monthly allowances.		
Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
20	0	0	26	10	8	13	5	4	8	5	4	48	5	4
30	0	0	26	10	8	13	5	4	8	5	4	48	5	4
50	0	0	26	10	8	13	5	4	8	5	4	48	5	4
100	0	0	26	10	8	13	5	4	8	5	4	48	5	4
200	0	0	33	5	4	16	10	8	8	5	4	53	5	4
300	0	0	33	5	4	16	10	8	8	5	4	53	5	4
400	0	0	33	5	4	16	10	8	8	5	4	53	5	4
Total Rs.....												353	5	4

It will be seen from the figures given above that a man who receives Rs. 20 on the plains would draw an allowance of Rs. 68-5-4 (including his pay) on the hills. This would cause an additional expenditure of Rs. 48-5-4 per head per month in the case of all clerks whose salary does not exceed Rs. 100 and of Rs. 53-5-4 in the case of those whose pay is more than Rs. 100. There is another consideration which should not be lost sight of. The Resolution to which we have referred above declares that the allowances authorized for the clerks of the offices permanently located at Simla are personal. Such being the case, these allowances, according to the existing rules, would go not a little to enhance the pensions of the present incumbents, which would unnecessarily be another source of additional expenditure to the State.

While the measure would entail such a large extra cost on the public Treasury, it would not be attended with any corresponding gain. We fail to see any good reason why some of the offices under the Government of India should be permanently located at the summer capital. For some years past the offices of the Surgeon General, Army Medical Department, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Director General of Railways, the Inspector-General of Military Works, and the General Superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity have had their head-quarters permanently established at Simla, and no advantage to the public interests has accrued from the measure. It is a great pity that Lord Ripon and Major Baring have decided that this arrangement will continue. Of course, it is quite agreeable to the European heads of these offices, who find in Simla a desirable climate and plenty of amusements. But what is sport to them is death to the ill-paid Native clerks. The sufferings of these poor men during the cold season know no bounds, and can be better imagined than described. Probably this is not known to the kind-hearted Viceroy and the Finance Minister. How Lord Ripon and Major Baring, whose kindness of heart has become almost a household word in the country, sanction this measure we confess we are entirely at a loss to understand. In winter insufficiently-clad poor clerks chilled by intense cold are hardly able to do half the quantity of work that they can easily perform in the bracing climate on the plains during that season. It may be urged that the additional allowances they will receive would enable them to improve their mode of living. But those who think so are greatly mistaken. Every article of Native food is awfully dear at Simla, while suitable house accommodation is utterly beyond the resources of the clerks receiving small pay. These men could manage to live somehow in bad and unhealthy houses in the hot season; but in the cold months residence in insufficiently-protected houses would greatly affect their health. It is all very well to say that the clerks are granted special Simla allowances, but the hard fact remains that, owing to the dearness of living, these allowances will not make them better off in a pecuniary point of view. The net result of the public offices permanently stationed at Simla has been to entail much unnecessary extra expense on the state and to inflict incalculable sufferings on the Native clerks; and yet the Government of India has decided that the head-quarters of two more offices—those of the Commissary General, Bengal, and the Director of Army Remount Operations, shall be established at the summer capital. We hear a great deal about the desirableness of enforcing a rigid economy in the public expenditure; but the deeds of the Government do not in this as in so many other matters, coincide with its words. Why unnecessarily incur a considerable additional expenditure, simply because that some over-paid and influential European heads of offices may have the pleasure of enjoying an English climate throughout the year? We are told that European servants of the State ought to receive more pay than their native brethren for doing the same work as a compensation for the disadvantages and discomforts of living in a tropical climate. Now, the European heads of those offices whose head-quarters are permanently located at Simla have no claim whatever to compensation. They do not reside in a climate

unsuited to their constitution. Indeed, at Simla they enjoy throughout the year a climate much better than that of their own country. One-third of the pay of these officers, which is supposed to represent the compensation payable to them for living in India, ought surely to be cut down; and if this be done, we shall hear no more of proposals to locate permanently at the hill stations the head-quarters of any Government office. There can be no justification for entailing considerable additional expenditure on the State and inflicting untold sufferings on the poor clerks for the personal convenience of a few influential European officers, who are paid most extravagant salaries for the work they do. We venture to express a hope that Lord Ripon and Major Baring will reconsider this question and reverse a decision which will cause an unnecessary extra cost without any corresponding gain to the public interests.

THE LAW IN ASSAM.

THERE are two important questions connected with the administration of Assam, to which we desire to invite the attention of Mr. Elliott, the Chief Commissioner. Mr. Elliott takes a genuine interest in his work, and as the Civil Courts Bill is now before the Legislative Council, we hope he will take due steps to place the law on its proper basis. The first question is whether the occupancy right exists in Assam. In a suit between Konaram Gaomborroah and Dhatoram Thakoor the court of first instance held that the land having been held by the plaintiff for upwards of 12 years as a Government ryot, a right of occupancy has accrued to him, but the Appellate Court, Mr. Ward, was of opinion that under Act X of 1859, Section 6 (the law still in force in Assam) no right of occupancy could accrue to a ryot holding lands under Government. The High Court, Justices Morris and Prinsep presiding, have passed the following judgment:

"We are unable to assent to the proposition laid down by the lower Appellate Court in this case, that a Government ryot cannot acquire a right of occupancy in lands cultivated by him under the Rent Law in force in Assam. The law in force in Assam is, as we understand, Act X of 1859, and it is in operation without any reservation; consequently, under sec. 6, a tenant contracting with the Government can certainly acquire a right of occupancy. The Government is not in the position of a proprietor holding land khamar, nijote, or seer in the entire province. As in the other settled provinces of Bengal, it gives out the land in settlement ryotwari, and neither under the settlement, nor under the law, is the ryot prevented from acquiring, after twelve years, a right of occupancy. The case must, therefore, be remanded to the Lower Court for retrial."

This is a very important judgment. It secures to the tenantry of Assam the right of occupancy. If any doubts still exist on the subject, we hope Mr. Elliott will ask the Legislature to clear up those doubts.

The next question is the power of the Court in respect of declaration of title to land in Assam. It was contested in a case between Bejoy Keot and Gorla Keot. This was a suit for declaration of coparcenary right to, and for registration of the name of the plaintiff, with those of the defendants, in the Collector's books, in respect of 52 bighas 4 cottas 5½ lechas of rent-bearing land. The plaintiff stated, that one Ramdas, who held 317 bighas, 15 lechas in certain villages, of which the lands in dispute formed a portion, left three sons surviving—Andharu, Chana Apa, and Gondho—who were each entitled to an equal third share of the land; that Gondho left two sons, Bhogjar, the father of the plaintiff, and Papara, the fourth defendant; that the first defendant was the grandson and sole descendants of Andharu; and that the second defendant Ajala, and third defendant Kuherain, were the sons of Chana Apa. The plaintiff, accordingly, claimed, that he was entitled, along with his brother Jara, to one-sixth of the lands held by Ramdas. The Assistant Commissioner, finding the facts in favor of the plaintiff, gave him a decree, declaring that he and Jara were entitled to a coparcenary right in one-sixth of the land, and to have their names entered in the revenue records; and directed that Kuherain should pay all costs. Against this decree the defendants Nos. 2 and 3 appealed, and the lower Appellate Court reversed it and dismissed the suit, holding that the plaintiff was not entitled to sue in the Civil Court without having

first applied to the Collector to have his name registered as a joint Government tenant of the lands in suit, as, were the decree asked for made, the Collector would in no way be bound by it, the effect of it being to order the Collector to do what he had never been asked by the plaintiff to do. The High Court, Justices Tottenham and Maclean presided, has passed the following judgment: "A person claiming a right to rent-bearing land in Assam, held under a patta from Government in the names of the persons against whom he claims, is entitled to sue in the Civil Court for a declaration of his title and right to have his name registered as co-owner in the Collector's rate; and the Civil Court has jurisdiction to determine such suits, although the Collector has not been first applied to; but should not pass any order against the Collector in any suit to which he is not a party, but merely declare what the plaintiff's rights are."

The above two are most important questions. The highest tribunal has solved them correctly. But as the Civil Courts Bill is now pending before the Legislative Council we hope the opportunity will be taken to remove all doubts upon the points raised.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE the pleasure to announce that Babu Bejoykissen Mookerjee, Zemindar, Otterpura, has in response to our appeal remitted the sum of Rs. 35 as his contribution to the fund of the Northbrook Indian Society and Club.

FEW NATIVE Princes are so dearly loved as His Highness the present Maharaja of Travancore, not only by his own subjects but by the whole native population of India. He is a model prince. He is the Prince Albert of India. It gives us great satisfaction to observe that wherever His Highness is going to, he is being received with enthusiastic ovations. Madras has honored itself by honoring the Maharaja. His Highness is coming to the capital, and we hope the Calcutta public will give him a fitting reception.

THE MAHARAJA of Jeypore's stay in Calcutta has been short, but His Highness has not neglected his opportunities. His Highness was present at the Evening Party and the Garden Party at Government House on Monday and Wednesday last; he was present at the Vice-regal Council and at the High Court on Thursday last, and has also seen a good many parts of Calcutta. His Highness leaves the capital this evening. Although young His Highness is said to be a shrewd observer, and we hope he carries a good impression of the metropolis of the British Indian Empire.

WE HEARTILY WELCOME Rao Sahib Viswanath Narayan Mundlik C. S. I. to our city. A scholar, lawyer, and public-spirited citizen he is one of the foremost men of Bombay. He is a fine specimen of the Maharatha Brahmin, beaming with intelligence, full of manliness and kindness of feeling, and glowing with genuine patriotic fire. If as it is rumoured he is likely to be called upon to fill the high office of Prime Minister of Baroda, we do not hesitate to say that he will prove an acquisition to that State.

IT is a bawdy wind which blows nobody good. Much as we regret the outbreak of a few cases of typhoid fever in some parts of the town, it is some satisfaction to us that it has directed the attention of the European inhabitants of Calcutta to the local municipality. This is what is wanted. The Native Commissioners would be too glad to divide their responsibilities with the European citizens of the town, but it is not the fault of the former that the latter do not come forward and co-operate with them. As for the state of the conservancy we entirely agree with our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* that it has not been a whit worse than what it was at the time of Sir Stuart Hogg. On the contrary there are now more carts and more

coolies employed than there were ten years ago. The typhoid fever we fear is not due to bad conservancy arrangements but to the gases coming from the sewers. It was predicted by Dr. Mout, who called the sewers "elongated cesspools." An enquiry should certainly be made by experts into the sanitary effects of the new sewers. As for neglecting Chowringhi, why, it is the paradise of Calcutta. All attention is concentrated upon it. And the death returns shew that it enjoys an enviable immunity from disease and death.

THE FIRST meeting of the Education Commission was held on Friday last. All the members from the different provinces have not yet assembled, but they are gradually coming in. The first meeting was merely preliminary. A code of rules for the conduct of business was adopted, and some sub-committees grouped according to provinces were appointed.

SOME OF our contemporaries wonder at our attitude towards Mr. O'Donnell. We confess we do not understand them. It was in these columns Mr. O'Donnell's services as a public-spirited official were first recognized, the value of Parliamentary co-operation of the Home Rule party was explained to our countrymen, and public attention was drawn to the position of usefulness assumed by his brother Mr. F. H. O'Donnell in the House of Commons for the ventilation of Indian questions. The O'Donnells will themselves say how heartily we have all along co-operated with them in the agitation of public questions, and we gratefully own that they have more than once publicly acknowledged our humble services in this behalf. So if any thing our sympathies, ay, our predilections are entirely on the side of Mr. O'Donnell. But we do maintain that those who are commenting on his case on *ex parte* statements or putting into circulation false stories about it are not doing him real service. We are free to confess that we are not like those, who think that because a person has been a friend to us, therefore he must be immaculate, or that because a man has often been right in respect of public matters, he can never be wrong in personal matters. We do not say that in the Jessore case Mr. O'Donnell has been wrong—we repeat we will not say any thing one way or another till we see both sides of the case. Our course is plain—we have not consciously deviated from it for a quarter of a century—our principle is this, we will give praise where praise is due, and blame where blame is merited, and if in the discharge of our duty it falls to our lot to censure friends, however we may regret the necessity, we cannot shirk our duty.

THE COLLEGE REUNION of this year was held on Sunday the 5th instant at the garden-house of the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law at Chitpore. As we stated in our last admission was by invitation cards. The company as a matter of course was select, intellectual, and orderly. There were present about three hundred gentlemen representing the different colleges of Bengal, some of whom bringing traditions dating half a century back. It was after years some met their friends and contemporaries, and they naturally highly prized the opportunity, which brought them together. The President, Maharaja Narendrakrishna Bahadur, and the Secretary Babu Shama Churn Law, assisted by some members of the Committee, viz., Babu Joggodishnath Roy, Babu Issur Chunder Mitter, and Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nyaratna, received the guests. A European Band and a Native amateur concert discoursed eloquent music, and there was also higher music under the auspices of Raja Shourindra Mohun Tagore. Altogether it was a most successful reunion.

WE THANK Sir Ashley Eden for redressing a just grievance. His Honor had issued orders excluding Bengalis from public employ in Behar. This was particularly unjust to Bengalis domiciled in the Behar districts. We had repeatedly called attention to the injustice of this order, and lately certain Bengali inhabitants of Chupra presented a petition to the Lieutenant

Governor praying for redress. His Honor has been pleased to issue the following orders on the subject in a letter to the Patna Commissioner:

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 722 G dated the 16th ultimo with enclosure, and in reply to inform you that the descendants of Bengalees permanently domiciled in Behar should be treated as natives of Behar so far as regards appointments to offices under Government. Care must, however, be taken to prevent the rule being made a cloak for the appointment of the sons of Bengalees who have merely accepted employment in that province without making their homes in it.

I have &c.
(Sd) C. S. BAYLEY,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Need we say that this is bare justice. On principle no distinction of province or tribe should be made in the dispensation of State patronage—a fair field to all and no favour.

WE HAVE received Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's Notices of Sanscrit MSS. Vol. VI. Part I. No. XVI. This is a work of hard plodding industry; there are no flashes about it, and it is therefore all the more creditable to the learned compiler. We need not repeat what we have said before about the excellent arrangement of this compilation. This work when completed will be a standing monument of Dr. Mitra's learning, scholarship, researches, and industry.

THE other day the Suburban Commissioners did not accept Babu Judulal Mullick's suggestion that they should ask Government to take names from them in nominating members to their body, whenever there may be vacancies in it. We remarked that the principle being good the Government should not wait for a requisition from the Suburban Commissioners on the subject. We are glad to learn that the Government has met Babu Judulal Mullick's suggestion by voluntarily asking the Suburban Commissioners to submit names of persons for nomination to their body.

WE HAVE much pleasure in publishing the following letter from an esteemed London Correspondent:

THE JEWS.

London, January 20th 1882.

Dear Mr. Editor.—When Mr. Gladstone taunted the Jews with not taking the side of the Russians against the Turks I ventured, as an old Liberal to protest, by your kind permission in the *Hindoo Patriot*. The Jews, I said, had had kindnesses from the Turks such as they never had had from the Russians. I thought Mr. Gladstone unfair in this case, and he has no warmer supporter than I am in his general policy. I think the perfectly fearful accounts we now have of the doings in Russia justify every word I then wrote, and show that Mr. Gladstone, an excellent guide in many respects, is not safe in every thing. The cruelties done to the poor Jews will cause the blood of every generous man to boil. Will you please let me say this in your free and honourable pages?

Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A LIBERAL.

The real truth is that the Jews have always or nearly always had better treatment from Turks than Christians, and yet what services they have done to Christendom!

IN THE DEBATE on the Transfer of Property Bill the Lieutenant-Governor as usual with him hit the nail on the right head. His Honor described the new phase in Indian legislation "emasculatation." He said:

The result any way was, as it always has been of late, when opposition to legislation had been made by any body or Government, recourse was had to emasculatation, and Bombay was left out of the Bill. Then exactly the same thing happened in respect to the opposition of the Hindus in regard to certain provisions of the Bill. In consequence of the temporary postponement of the passing of the Bill last week, these objections of the Hindus had been discovered to be of importance, though they had been warned before; and a change had been introduced in section 129 which saved rules of Hindu, Muhammadan and Buddhist law. The objections were met, as usual, by the exemption of the protesting class or body, and this way an attempt was made to disarm opposition.

But it is not simply that—power is also given to the Local Governments to extend the law to particular Provinces at their sweet will. Where is then the necessity of maintaining an expensive legislative machinery? It has now no less than eighteen members, sixteen of whom are paid in some shape or other.

THE Mahomedan National Indian Association have presented His Excellency the Viceroy a well written memorial, which is a budget of Maho-

medan grievances. The memorialists begin by saying that "the depressed and desperate condition of the Mahomedans at the present moment deserves every commiseration," and that "there is at this moment a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction among all classes of Mahomedans with the present state of things." They particularize three grievances, I, the abolition of Persian as the language of the courts, II, the small proportion of Mahomedans employed in the service of the State, III, the defective agency in the administration of the law. If the Mahomedans hanker after State employ, it is because, say the memorialists, they are very poor. "Few Mahomedan parents," they remark, "are in a position to give their sons the education necessary for competing successfully with Eurasian and Hindu youths in the various walks of life. In the majority of cases Mahomedan students are compelled, from sheer want and indigency of their parents, to abandon their studies at the very threshold of their scholastic career. His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has always taken a lively interest in the welfare of the Mahomedans, and to whom the Mussulman race owes a large debt of gratitude for all his endeavours in the cause of Mahomedan education and improvement has rendered them some assistance by the establishment of a few scholarships and by providing for the payment by Government, in certain cases of the schooling fees of Mahomedan students. But your memorialists regret to say this help is a mere drop in the ocean." With regard to the second question the memorialists say: "The unnecessary introduction of the Nagri character into the Law Courts of the Province of Behar has tended to irritate the Mahomedans without satisfying the advocates of Hindi, who are now clamouring for a change of language. The difficulty of rapidly writing Nagri and expressing accurately legal expressions and ideas in that character makes it objectionable to all classes of people." As regards third the memorialists suggest, "the appointment in the Mofussil of a number of Mahomedan Judges, in the trial of Mahomedan law; in fact, to sit as Assessor-Judges in the trial of Mahomedan cases. In the High Courts of Calcutta, the North-Western Provinces, and Madras and Bombay, as well as in the Chief Court of Lahore, a Mahomedan Judge should be appointed to assist the European and Hindu Judges in administering properly the Mussulman law." The memorialists urge the appointment of a separate Commission to enquire into the subject of Mahomedan education, "especially as they find the Mahomedan element is most inadequately represented on the Education Commission just appointed." We fully sympathize with our Mahomedan fellow-subjects, but the questions they bring forward are not new, while we cannot deny that the Government is now steadily doing what it can to advance the welfare of the Mahomedan population. More should certainly be done, and our Mahomedan friends are quite right in agitating their grievances. Agitation is the soul of success.

WE CONGRATULATE the Raja of Bhinga on the recognition of his hereditary title by the Government of India. He is an intelligent and public-spirited Talookdar of Oudh. He is a very favourable specimen of the Canning College of Lucknow.

WE OFFER our sincere congratulations to Raja Shourindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, Mus. Doc. C. I. E. on the fresh distinction, which has come to him from Europe. He has been appointed a Knight of the third class of the Order of Dannebrog. The following is the diploma of the Order:

By Supreme Order dispatched in His Royal Majesty's Chancery of Orders.
Undersigned Chancellor of His Royal Majesty's Knightly Orders hereby makes known, that it has pleased His Most Gracious Majesty by Supreme Rajah Sourindro Mohun Tagore in Calcutta a Knight of the 3rd class of the Order of Dannebrog.

(Sd.) WILLIEMSON,
Countersigned,
AASTRUP.

Copenhagen, 12th Nov. 1881.

The order of Dannebrog is an ancient one. India is honored by the honour done to Raja Shourindra Mohun Tagore.

THE FESTIVITIES held in Doomraon in celebration of the investiture of the Maharaja of Doomraon were carried on a profusely grand scale. We have not space for a full account, but our morning contemporaries have anticipated us. No expense or trouble was spared to secure success, and the whole affair was a magnificent success. It is said that about three lakhs of rupees have been spent upon the festivities. The credit of the excellent arrangements made belongs to Rai Jai Prakash Lal Bahadur, the energetic Dewan of the Maharaja, and to Babu Durgagutty Bauerjea, the able and experienced Personal Assistant of the Patna Commissioner. The number of guests both European and Native was very large, and their comforts were attended to with scrupulous care and attention. After going through the usual ceremonies in investing the Maharaja with the Khillats of his title His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor thus addressed him:

Maharajah Radha Persad Singh:—It is a source of gratification to me that I have been able to meet your wishes and accept your invitation to complete my original plan of visiting Dumraon, and that the opportunity is afforded me of personally investing you with the title of Maharajah Bahadur, which His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to confer upon you.

It was a great sorrow to me, as it was certainly to his many personal friends, that the late Maharajah, for whom I entertained feelings of very great regard, founded on friendship extending over many years, should not have lived to enjoy the high honor of Knight Commandership of the Star of India, which Her Majesty the Empress of India was pleased to confer on him in recognition of his unswerving loyalty and faithfulness towards the British Government; his high sense of public duty, the conspicuous liberality which he displayed in times of public calamity, and his kind and sympathetic treatment of his tenantry.

We are all well aware that for some time past, owing to the late Maharajah's failing health and infirmities, the acts, which were done in his name were inspired and carried out to a great extent, by his son, and that the improved condition of the property and its present freedom from encumbrances are due to the excellent management of yourself and your present Dewan. Your services, Maharajah, in this respect, were most fully recognised by my predecessor when the title of Rajah was conferred on you in your father's life time in 1875. I can only express a hope that now when the full and individual responsibility of the management of this large property rests on you, you will follow unwaveringly the noble example set you by your father, and that the Government of this country will find in you the same staunch loyalty and support, the same liberality towards your tenantry, and the same noble sense of duty that always distinguished the late Maharajah.

At the Banquet His Honor said:

The Maharajah does not come into this magnificent property and suddenly assume the heavy responsibility of proprietorship, as is often the case unprepared, inexperienced, and wanting in knowledge of business. He has been for years past carefully trained by the wise, capable, and benevolent nobleman, his father, our late friend.

For some years past he has had to perform, at the wish of his father, the heavy and responsible duties of the active management of the estate, and he has well performed those duties assisted by the able advice of his Manager, Jai Prakash Lal, whose admirable management has also been specially recognised by Government in the honor conferred upon him to-day.

The result of years of good management is that his splendid property has been enormously benefited; it is not, as so many estates unfortunately are, borne down by the burthen of debt; it is quite free in this respect and at the same time much money has been expended on its improvement. It is intersected by irrigation channels leading to the Government canals which practically secure the property from future droughts; it is traversed also by navigable canals, and it is situated in the most progressive district in Bengal—Shahabad.

Mr. Nolan, the Collector of Shahabad, who replied on behalf of the Maharaja, said:

The ceremony which we witnessed to-day conferred upon Radha Prosad Singh a title borne by eighteen successive Rajas of Doomraon, the first of whom came to this district as a conqueror and settler about the time of the Crusades. The family had previously flourished in Rajpootana since the days of King Vikramaditya, from whom the present Raja is 88th in descent. It is only in India that families are to be found whose genealogies carry us back thus far through the remote past to the days before the Roman Empire of the Cæsars. The head of such a house feels a natural desire that his succession should be marked in a way suitable to his rank.

And in complying with the Maharaja's wishes Sir Ashley Eden has not only done befitting honor to a House, which was once a Royal House in Behar, but has responded to the legitimate aspirations of the people of Behar, who still cling to their traditional ideas of fealty to their feudal lords. May the Maharaja live long, enjoy prosperity and happiness, and do good to his multitudinous tenantry!

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq.,

District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmund, writes:—“In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations.” Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 11th February, 1882.

Our commercial markets have evinced no improvement as yet, the same languid tone prevailed throughout the week and nothing of importance has transpired either in Imports or Exports.

Pieces-Goods.—There have been a few transactions in Grey Dhooties and shirtings at lower rates, but the bulk of the trade remained quite dormant; it is hoped that no sooner the stringency is removed from the money market operations will revive.

Yarns.—Both import and country manufactured kinds found buyers but to a very limited extent at reduced rates.

Export.—Nothing of importance has transpired in this market; about 40,000 bags rice of the following qualities found buyers at the rates quoted below:

Table Gross	...	1-14 to 2
Sifted	...	2-12 to 2-13
Ballam	...	1-12 to 1-14
Kheersee	...	1-7 to 1-10
Rice	...	1-6 to 1-10-6

Market easy and prices drooping.

MONEY.

Stringency continued to prevail in this market without any abatement as yet. There has been no change in the rates of discount or interest either at the Banks or in the open market.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Have been less in favour and transactions were limited. Without heavy fluctuations the following rates ruled the close—

4 per cent.	...	100-10 to 100-12
4½	...	108-6 to 108-8

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has been very quiet, only late industries were in request even at advanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Maharajah Sarnomoye, Coasimbazar	10	0	0
W. R. Larmine Esq., Burdwan	13	4	0
Pundit Ramjee Shaha, Cashmere	10	0	0
Executive Engineer, Chittagong	9	0	0
Lala Rullaram Pandey, Mooltan	10	0	0
District Engineer Hooghly and Howrah	6	8	0
Baboo Joteeprosad Singh Roy, Makalpur	0	4	0
Baboo Jadonath Mitra, Jamtara	0	4	0
Baboo Jadonath Ghose, Dacca	5	0	0
Baboo Ashutose Chuckerbatty, Backergunge	10	0	0
Baboo Metrajiet Singh, Masoree	13	4	0
Baboo Purna Chunder Sen, Durbhanga	13	4	0
Baboo Kesava Chunder Dev, Seetapore	13	4	0
Baboo Sheonundon Lal, Bankipore	6	10	0
Baboo Gurbhoo Lal, Zamania	13	4	0
Baboo Soorjee Coomar Roy, Noakhally	6	10	0
Baboo Dinonath Gangooly, Saidpore	10	0	0
Baboo Komulnath Ghose, Pooree	13	4	0
Baboo Greenath Ghose, Noakhally	12	14	0
Baboo Jogendra Chunder Ghose, Mean-Meer	6	0	0
Baboo Kallypodo Mookerjee, Chunderkonah	3	5	0
Baboo Peary Mohun Guho, Chittagong	13	4	0
Baboo Nobocomar Bhattacharjee, Noakhally	5	0	0
Baboo Hurry Mohun Banerjee, Durbhanga	20	0	0
Baboo Durgachurn Gangooly, Girdi	6	10	0
Baboo Kedarnath Bagchee, Allahabad	6	10	0
Baboo Kamykhyaprosad Ganguly, Berhampore	3	4	0
Baboo Soorji Coomar Sen, Jehanabad	2	0	0
Baboo Debendralal Shome, Pooree	6	10	0
Baboo Bejoy Gobind Chowdhury, Roghoomathgunge	13	4	0
Baboo Sama Churn Mookerjee, Simla	10	0	0
Baboo Atool Chunder Mookerjee, Gya	6	12	0
Baboo Khetter Mohun Mookerjee, Buseerhat	13	4	0
Baboo Hurodoyal Tewary, Churamon	2	0	0
Baboo Koylas Chunder Bose, Churamon	2	0	0
Baboo Biresur Sen, Ootterpara	3	5	0
Baboo Bepin Behary Bose, Munshigunge	10	0	0
Baboo Nocoor Dhur, Dacca	20	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Baboo Madoosudon Mohapatra, Rs. 6-14, read 6 10 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—February 8, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. A. W. Cochran, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave is posted to the sudder station of the district of Gya.

Baboo Narain Chunder Naik, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Khoorda, Pooree, was on privilege leave for ten days, from the 29th December 1881.

Mr. E. T. Lloyd, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, and who arrived at Calcutta on the 2nd instant, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Orissa Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Cuttack.

Baboo Kristo Persad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is allowed leave for three months, under section 127, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Nobin Kr'sto Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nudden, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X of 1870, in that district.

Moonshee Nussiruddin, Sub-Deputy Collector, Buxar, Shahabad, is allowed leave for four months, under section 127, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th October 1881.

Baboo Ganendra Nath Pal, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, in that district.

Baboo Rajonicoomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, in that district.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, is allowed leave for six days, under rule 2, section 72, and section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 10th December 1881.

Baboo Bogola Prosanna Mazoomdar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Deputy Collector, Tipperah, on deputation, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under section 71 Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. W. H. Page, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is allowed leave for two months and 24 days under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1882, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Moulvi Syed Obedullah, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is allowed leave for two months, under section 127, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 13th December 1881.

Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Begusarai Division of the Monghyr District, is transferred to Chittagong. This cancels the orders of the 31st ultimo, transferring Mr. R. H. Anderson to Chittagong.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Leases for three years of the under-mentioned Tanks will be put up to public auction at the Municipal Office on Monday the 20th February at noon.

Park Street (Triangular Tank.)

Dalhousie Tank.

Jhaotalao.

Auckland Tank.

Punchcootee Tank.

Shart Bazar Tank.

Goristan Tank.

Wellesley Tank.

College Tank.

Amherst Tank.

Cornwallis Tank.

Musjeed Tank.

Victoria Tank.

Blackqure's Tank.

ROBERT TURNBULL.

Secretary to the Corporation.

WANTED a private Tutor, Salary Rs. 25. None need apply who has not passed the B.A. Examination.

For particulars enquire at No. 6 Joggedishnath Roy's Lane, Simla.

ICE BLANKETS FOR SALE.

Specially made to suit the convenience of the Public in two sizes, A @ Rs. 1 B @ Rs. 1-4 each to be obtained at the Ice Depot, 2 Madge's Lane

E. W. PAYNE,

Supdt. of Jail Manufacture.

NOTICE.

NATIVE SURVEYOR WANTED.

REQUIRED A NATIVE SURVEYOR.

Must be an accurate Surveyor with chain and compass. An accurate and quick Leveller and able to plot his work.

Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to Executive Engineer, Murree Railway Survey Division, Rawal Pindi.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A COMPLETE KEY TO THE

ENGLISH ENTRANCE COURSE FOR 1882.

By JOY KISSEN SEN, M. A., Professor, Albert College.

Price Re. 1-4; Postage ½ anna.

To be had at the Canning Library, No. 55 College Street; Roy Press Depot, No. 14 College Square; Sanskrit Press Depository, No. 3 Mirzapore Street; B. Bannerji & Co., No. 25/27 Cornwallis Street; and of the Author, No. 61 Mirzapore Street; Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fortwilliam in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 25th of February next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon at the risks of Woomachurn Sen of Tarrachund Dutt's Street Calcutta the first purchaser pursuant to an order of the said Court made in suit No. 514 of 1879 [wherein Attermoney Dossee, is plaintiff and Hurrydoss Sen and another are defendants] and dated the 9th day of August 1881 the following property belonging to the defendants, namely.

All that two storied brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling house together with the piece or parcel of land on which the same stands containing by estimation two cottages more or less situate at and being No. 31-1, in Tarrachund Dutt's Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in the manner following, that is to say on the west by the said Tarrachund Dutt's Street, on the east by the family dwelling house of Annuntoram Seal, on the north by the dwelling house of Kallychurn Sen and on the south by the dwelling house of Woomachurn Sen now in the occupation of Lalitmadhub Seal.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of title may be seen, at the office of the Registrar, High Court Original Side or at the office of Messrs. Law & Co. the Attorneys for the plaintiff, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Swinhoe Law & Co., Plaintiff's
Attorney Calcutta, High Court
Original Side, the 26th January 1882. R. BELCHAMBER.
Registrar.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PARIS: 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED

GRIMAULT & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are ailing from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to Grimault & Co's SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME as the ONLY ONE YIELDING UNFAILING RESULT in the treatment of BRONCHITIS, PULMONALIS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and various kinds of COUGHS. GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of Hypophosphite of Lime is of a ROSE COLOUR, is delivered in FLAT CYL BOTTLES AND NEVER IN QUADRANGULAR BOTTLES. Call expressly for said bottle, bearing the SIGNATURE GRIMAULT & Co.

GRIMAULT & CO'S MATICO CAPSULES
AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. It has not like, Copiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea. The injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE
OF LIME.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable for Feeble Subjects, Convalescents, Old People and Ricketty Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Fical Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
GRIMAULT & CO'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

Beware of counterfeit! The genuine preparations of GRIMAULT & Co., bear a stamp with their Trade Mark and the seal of the French Government.

Agents—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH STANISTREET, & Co., BONNERIE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co. Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; FLOWER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BIGGS & Co., Bangalore.

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

Sold at No. 25 Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street, Calcutta.

Price Rs. 5 per Phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.
U. N. BAGCHI, M.A.,
Manufacturing Chemist.

G. CHIARINI'S

Royal Italian Circus

AND

Performing Animals.

THIS EVENING

MONDAY 13th FEBRUARY 1882,

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT!

FOR THE

BENEFIT

OF

SIGNOR GUISEPPE CHIARINI,

WITH A MONSTER PROGRAMME.

Open every night 8 o'clock.

Plan of the Seats can be seen at the Circus
Ticket Office, where Tickets will be on
sale to-day.

Prices of Admission.

BOXES WITH SIX CHAIRS	...	Rs. 20
SINGLE CHAIR IN BOX	...	4
ZENANAS (six chairs) WITH PRIVATE	...	
ENTRANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES	...	20
DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS	...	3
SECOND DRESS CIRCLE	...	2
STALLS (Carpetted Seats)	...	1
GALLERY	...	As. 8

N.B.—All Bills against the Administration of the Company must be presented for payment at the Circus, from 12 till 2 P.M., every Tuesday.

L. MAYA,

Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST PUBLISHED.
SPEECHES AND MINUTESOF
The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal.

Cloth bound	...	Rs. 3 0 0
Paper cover	...	2 8 0

Postage, 3 annas.

SPEECHES.

OF

Babu Surendranath Banerjee.

Paper cover	...	Rs. 1 1 0
-------------	-----	-----------

Apply to R. C. Palit, 17, Nemoo Khansamas Lane, Calcutta.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Seald Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P.M. of the 13th proximo for breaking 4,50,000 cubic feet stone ship ballast at the Municipal Depots in Calcutta.

The stone to be broken so as to pass freely through a ring of two inches in diameter and to be stacked with stack gauges, the work to progress uniformly to completion by the 30th September 1882.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any quantity not less than 50,000 cubic feet and must be accompanied with earnest money of Rupees 100 per every 50,000 cubic feet tendered to be broken, or any multiple thereof not exceeding Rupees 9000 for the whole quantity.

The party or parties whose tenders are accepted will be required to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at their expense within four weeks of the acceptance of tender. In case of failure the earnest money to be forfeited without further notice.

No further security will be required beyond the earnest money which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application.

RAJCHUNDER GHOSE.

Superintendent of Store.

READY.

Notes on the Portions of Lethbridges's Selections appointed for the Entrance Examination of 1882. By Bolanauth Paul, M. A. Price Rs. 2, postage 4 annas.

FOR SALE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

1. Putnee talook Dihi Pooranderpore in Zillah Moorshedabad; all settled in durputtee with a reserved profit of Rs. 6,431 per annum.

2. That large and commodious House in the town of Rampore Bauliah, having an extensive compound of 116 bighas and always in the occupation of the District Judge as tenant. Monthly rent Rs. 150.

3. That large and commodious family dwelling-house Nos. 49 and 50 Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore; originally built by the late Babu Radha Nath Bose attorney and greatly improved and enlarged by the undersigned since his purchase.

MOHINY MOHUN ROY,

Vakil High Court Appellate side.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART-MANUFACTURES, 1881-82.

The Exhibition is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on the under named 5 days in week at the daily rates specified.

Tuesdays	}	One rupee each person
Wednesdays		
and Thursdays		
Saturdays	...	Eight annas
Sundays	...	Four "

Season Ticket holders are entitled to admission on all the above-named days between 9 and 5 P.M. but the Exhibition is strictly closed, on Mondays and Fridays.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT
OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

IMPORTERS OF

Excelsior Horse or Hand Power
Lawn Mowers.

8 inches	Rs. 40	18 inches	Rs. 110
10 "	50	20 "	125
12 "	65	25 "	With shafts
14 "	80	and seat	300
16 "	95	30 "	400

Grass Boxes if required.

For 14 and 16"	18"	20"	inch.
Rs. 8	10	12	each.

Garden Rollers.

DOUBLE CYLINDER.

18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32 inches
Rs. 50	60	70	80	90	110	150	200 each.

Galvanized Iron Wire Netting.

Mesh	1	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2	2 inch.
Rs. 2	1 1/4	1	0-14	0-10	0-8
3	1-14	1-8	1-4	0-15	0-12

Border for Croquet Ground, As. 12 per yard.

4 Inches Galvanized Netting 3 feet wide, As. 14 per yard.

Garden Watering.

1 1/2	2	3	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	20 Qts.
Rs. 2-8	3-8	4	4-8	5-4	6-8	6	6-8	3-12	10-8	Each.

Glenny Watering Pots.

2	3	4	6 Quarts
3	3-8	4	5 Each.

Edging Knives, Handled.

Rs. 3-0 each.

Transplanting Tools.

Rs. 3-12 each

Scythes.

Fitted with Sneads, Nebs, and Stone for Sharpening, Rs. 8-0
Extra Stones, As. 8, each.

10 per cent. Discount of the above
prices for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PREPARATIONS OF INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Specific for white Leprosy Day's Leucoderma Ointment prepared from Indigenous Drugs of India, by Pryalal Day Price per ounce pot Rs. 3. Postage 4 annas.

DEY'S RINGWORM OINTMENT, no Mercury. The only efficacious remedy yet discovered. Price per ounce pot Re. 1 per half ounce pot 8 annas, postage 4 annas. Apply to Pryalal Day, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta.

DEY'S TONIC PILLS (Anti-Malarious.) The best nervous tonic in complicated and prostrate cases of malarious fever. Price for 30 pills Re. 1

DEY'S FEBRIFUGE PILLS—The best remedy in periodio fever. No quinine. Price for 30 pills Re. 1

DEY'S FEVER DROPS—Dose 30 drops for adults during fever Price 32 Doses 12 annas

Directions accompany each pot and phial Apply to Pryalal Day, Practical Chemist, 4 Beadon Street, Calcutta.

DEY'S PURE LIME JUICE—Passed the Custom House Rs. 8, per dozen Preserved under a new process to keep for year, Rs 7, per single bottle As. 12

Zoedone.

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

Zoedone—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
 Zoedone—Invaluable to those Recovering from Fever,
 Zoedone—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
 Zoedone—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.



NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes, on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at agents' Warehouses at Ports of Landing Rs. 3½ per Dozen in Cases of 6 Dozen Pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

!!!PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with safety. To be had of

STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

READ, COMPARE, THEN BUY
NOW READY FOR SALE.

RUSSICAL SIRCAR'S COMPLETE KEY TO THE
ENGLISH ENTRANCE COURSE FOR 1882.

Price with postage Rs. 2 two only, a complete copy to be had of the Author at "the Cottage No. 21, Chassadhobapara Road, Cossipore, via Baranagore Post Office in North Suburbs of Calcutta, and of all respectable booksellers. Money orders to be made payable at the Baranagore Post Office only.
The 4th January 1882.

N. B.—As brevity is the soul of wit and the fashion and order of the day, R. L. Sircar has tried to be as brief in this his key as he consistently could.

BOOKS OF ALL SORTS.

SOLD AT CHEAP RATES BY

DEBENDRA NATH GHOSE & CO.,

The Central Library, 57 College Street, Calcutta,

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MOZOOMDER & CO.

TAILORS, MERCERS & C.

373/1 UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, JORASANKO.

CALCUTTA.

SPECTACLES

JUST RECEIVED

A CON-SIGNMENT OF BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES CONCAVE AND CONVEX POSITIVELY SUITABLE FOR DEFECTIVE SIGHT AND DIFFERENT AGES.

Gentlemen residing in the Muffusil, and desiring to have our Spectacles are respectfully requested to send a clear statement which shall at least consist of the following:—

- (a) Age.
- (b) General state of health.

On receipt of the above statement we can select the suitable number, as we send dresses having the measurement from Muffusil.

Price for:—	Rs.	As.	P.
Steel Frame.....	4	0	0
Silver „.....	6	0	0
Gold „.....	16	0	0

Orders should accompany a remittance.

Orders of Coat, shirts &c. are supplied at due time.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Medieval History.

BY RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.,

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp. 504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Thirty-nine articles on the Report of the Rent-law Commission.

Reprinted from the Hindoo Patriot.

Price per copy one rupee, inclusive of postage 1 Re. 2 As.

APPLY TO PRINTER.

NOTICE.

Public are hereby informed that the Singhasor Fair and an Exhibition will take place on the banks of the river Parnaney, in the Mudehpurah Sub-Division, North Bhagalpur, from 12th to 20th February 1882, corresponding 9th to 17th Falgun 1288 F.S.

Camp, } W. H. D'OYLY,
Mudehpurah, } Magistrate of Bhagalpur.
The 20th Jan. 1882.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations impossible.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:

738 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.		35	40	45
Premium ...	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.*
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuaries.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application to.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.L.A.,

Manager and Actuary

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,

Agent Calcutta,

31, Peepulputty Road.

BY APPOINTMENT,
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
CALCUTTA.

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 Annas. Postage &c., 8 Annas

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. Postage &c., 10 Annas.

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopoeia, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhoea, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhoea, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tola.

Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

The best Medicine for India.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S" SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER

This extraordinary medicine has a singular influence over the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, cures indigestion, with its thousand phases of suffering, strengthens the debilitated frame, enervated by residence in hot climates, builds up the broken constitution, and in fact acts like a charm. As a sustaining, purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, scrofula, gout, dropsy, and wasting of flesh. G. C. Kernott, M.D., L.S.A., London, says: "I strongly recommend it in cutaneous diseases and all impurities of the blood. I have been in the habit of ordering your SARSAPARILLA for my patients with the best results. Send me six quarts and six mammoth bottles." CAUTION.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. No other genuine. In bottles—2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 11s. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

Sold in India as follows:—

Calcutta..... BATHGATE & Co.
"..... SMITH STANISTREET & Co.
Lahore..... GILLON & Co.
Rangoon..... MEDICAL HALL.
Madras..... BARRY & Co.
Bombay &c..... TREACHER & Co.
Cochin (Malabar)..... PEREIRA & Co.
And at all Drug Stores.

Notice.

Having made the diseases peculiar to women and the diseases of children my especial study for a period of more than twelve years past, and acquired a competent knowledge and practical experience thereof, I beg humbly to offer my services to the public as a practitioner in all such cases, however difficult or apparently incurable under ordinary system of treatment.

Fee.—8 Rupees per visit.

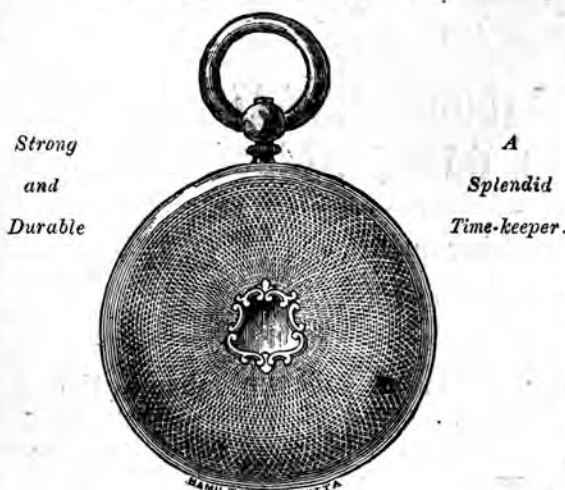
131, Shambazar Street, } FAKIR CHAND BOSE,
Kambalitolla. } Asst. Surgeon.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6; 8 oz., Rs. 11; 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

HAMILTON & CO.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
"THE STANDARD LEVER WATCH."



Strong
and
Durable

A
Splendid
Time-keeper.

In Sterling Silver Hall-marked Cases. Full-jewelled movements &c. &c. An Excellent Watch for General wear. Made in three sizes. Cash price, Rs. 75.

GOLD WATCHES.



Richly
Engraved
Gold
Cases

Keyless
or
Ordinary
Winding.

This watch is not only thoroughly serviceable but is also highly ornamental, and would make a handsome present. Cash price. Keyless..... Rs. 160
" " Non-Keyless " 105
All watches sold by Hamilton & Co., are GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

SILK MERCERS AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Plain & Brocaded Silks,
Plain & Brocaded Satin
Plain & Brocaded Velvets,
Silk Stockings, Silk Vests,
Silk Pants, Silk Handkerchiefs.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets

Mirrors! Mirrors!! Mirrors!!!
Gerandoles! Gerandoles!!

In handsome Gilded & Black & Gold
Frames, in several beautiful designs.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER AND Co.,

9 Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

President:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.

Vice-Presidents:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K. G.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Whereof Paid-up £450,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1879.

Life Assurance Fund £3,062,174 6 1
Annuity Fund £371,273 19 2

NOTE.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligations of the Fire Department.

Extract from the Finance Chronicle and Insurance Circular.

The report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitled the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honorable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year, of £269,608 which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. C. MACGREGOR, Esq., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India:—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

NOTICE.

Required a qualified Assistant-Engineer and 2 overseers, apply to 60 Dhurumtollah.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.*

Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

WANTED by the Julpigoree District Road Cess Committee, a passed overseer of the P.W.D.

He must be honest, sober, of hard and wiry constitution, able to ride, and well recommended by his present superior.

The salary attached to the post is Rs. 72 per mensem, including allowances.

Candidates are requested to apply to the undersigned, with copies of testimonials, which shall not be returned.

(Sd.)—PREONATH BANERJEE,
Vice-Chairman.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

	IN TOWN.	Rs. As.
Per Month	1	2
" Annum	11	8
" Single Copy	0	8

IN MOFUSSIL.

In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

	Rs. As.
Per line	0 4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSH'S STREET, CALCUTTA.